

REV. WM. B. DERRICK, D. D., General Secretary Missionary Department A. M. E. Church, Room 61 Bible House, New York City.



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VOL. I. ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SEPTEMBER, 1893. NO. 9.

EASTER SABBATH COLLECTIONS

Of the A. M. E. Church, Which Were Lifted on Easter Sunday, April 2d, a Day Dedicated Wholly to the Interest of Missions--Places Names and Amounts as Reported to the Missionary Department Up to June, 1893.

W. B. DERRICK, SECRETARY DEPARTMENT OF MISSIONS.

BISHOP B. T. TANNER, D. D., FIRST EPISCOPAL DISTRICT—PENNSYLVANIA.

Harrisburg, Rev. Moore,	$ 7.00
Chambersburg, Rev. J. E. Eavens,	7.00
Carlisle, Rev. D. Deapes,	15.75
Chester, Rev. J. G. Yeitzer, D. D.,	18.00
York, Rev. Buckley,	6.00
Meadville, Rev. J. F. Jeffins,	2.54
Chester West, Rev. T. Gould,	16.00
Mercersburg, Rev. Benj. Daukes,	5.00
Philadelphia, Rev. J. H. Bucken,	15.00
Media, Rev. P. M. Laws,	5.00
Mglen, Rev. J. B. Hill,	8.87
Seweckley Pitts, Rev. J. M. Morris,	6.25
Philadelphia, Rev. N. D. Temple,	20.00
Phoenixville, Rev. B. F. Combark,	5.00
Parkesburgh, Rev. P. P. Gaines,	4.00
Langhorne, Rev. A. H. Brown,	2.00
Concordsville Pitts, Rev. E. G. Hubert,	8.75
Columbia, Rev. M. E. Brooks,	17.50
Murray's Chapel, Rev. W. Davis,	9.10
Philadelphia, Rev. W. H. Davis,	9.04
Total	$187.80

NEW YORK.

Flushing, Rev. Heath	$ 6.24
Coxsackie, Rev. Gibbons	7.50
Glen Cove, Rev. Coster	2.00
Lockport, Rev. J. W. More	2.05
Huntington, Rev. T. W. Tagget	6.00
Setanket, Rev. R. R. Pretha	2.25
Owego, Rev. J. H. Bean	5.00
Albany, Rev. R. H. Shirley	22.00
Bay Shore, Rev. Gilbert Waters	5.75
Weeksville, Rev. F. F. Giles	15.00
St. Johns, Rev. F. T. Anderson	2.95
Roslyn, Rev. J. M. Proctor	9.00
Brooklyn, Rev. W. H. H. Butler	50.00
Jamaica, Rev. S. B. Sanford	7.30
Amityville, Rev. A. S. Boulen	5.00
New York, Rev. J. B. Stansberey, D. D.	100.00
Ghent, Rev. D. J. Jackson	5.00
Total	$253.04

NEW JERSEY.

Freehold, Rev. Peyton	$ 5.00
Rhansy, Rev. A. M. Pierce	3.00
Middlebush, Rev. W. C. Laws,	1.05
Cape May, Rev. G. W. Whitter	5.00
Camden, Rev. W. H. Yocum, D. D.	5.00
Swedensborough, Rev. J. G. Mosbay	1.00
Trenton, Rev. S. D. W. Smith	21.00
Washington, Rev. F. G. Fox	1.00
Allentown, Rev. G. A. Mills	1.25
Fairview, Rev. H. McCoy	1.50
Trenton, Rev. G. B. Hubbard	1.50
Haddensville, Rev. W. W. Bowman	2.00
Total	$ 48.30

CONNECTICUT.

Norwalk, Rev. Jacobs	$ 3.00
New Haven, Rev. W. W. Dyatt	5.00
Total	$ 8.00

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Rev. W. H. Heard, D. D.	$25.00
Dover, Rev. W. H. Edwards,	4.99
Seaford, Rev. S. B. Williams	4.00
Melford, Rev. William Stuart	7.79
Melton, Rev. J. T. Mitchell	2.50
Wilmington, Rev. Pretchet	.80
	$45.08

MASSACHUSETTS.

Springfield, Rev. H. C. Ashley	$ 10.00
New Bedford, Rev. C. C. Felts, M. D.	12.30

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence, Rev W. H. Thomas, D. D.	$20.00
Total	$42.30

BISHOP W. J. GAINES, D. D., 2D EPISCOPAL DISTRICT, NORTH CAROLINA.

Reidsville, Rev. H. S. Roberts	$ 6.38
Wilmington, Rev. W. H. Capehart	15.00
Warrenton, Rev. J. A. Brockett	5.00
Morganton, Rev. D. F. Nebey	4.43
Wilmington, Rev. P. Davis	5.25
Rocky Point, Rev. Edward Robenson	6.00
Cascade, Rev. John T. Tate	5.15
Teachys, Rev. ——	2.00
Total	$ 49.71

MARYLAND.

Bethel Church, Baltimore, Rev. J. H. A. Johnson	$ 14.00
St. Johns, Baltimore, Rev. O. H. Roberson	25.00
Allen Station, Baltimore, Rev. J. F. Lane	8.00
Trinity Church, Baltimore, Rev. J. W. Norris	18.80
Hagerstown, Md., Rev. L. Beckett	10.00
Total	$ 75.80

VIRGINIA.

Portsmouth, Rev. E. H. Bouldin	$ 40.00
Bell Haven, Rev. W. J. White	45
Portsmouth, Rt. Rev. W. J. Gaines, D. D.	84.61
Total	$125.06

Sent for Virginia conference.

BISHOP D. A. PAYNE, D. D., L. L. D., THIRD EPISCOPAL DISTRICT OF OHIO.

Hillsboro, Rev. T. E. Knox,	$ 4.40
Youngtown, Rev. B. H. Lee,	11.61
Canton, Mr. J. T. Blue,	1.45
Cadiz, Rev. Chas. S. Gee,	5.15
Folcado, Rev. J. W. Asbury,	6.38
Total	$28.99

The above consists of only a few names in Bishop Payne's District, who sent their money to the Secretary of Missions. Bishop Payne instructed his ministers to send their Easter Day collection to him in person, which they did. He reports a thousand dollars raised from his district, seven hundred dollars of which he has forwarded to Rev. J. R. Fredrick, P. E. of the Sierre Leone Conference, Africa, and will send the remaining three hundred dollars at an early date. It is known to the church that Bishop Payne is custodian of our work in Sierre Leone and raises and sends his own missionary money there directly.

BISHOP A. W. WAYMAN, D. D., FOURTH EPISCOPAL DISTRICT—INDIANA.

Portland, Rev. J. L. Craven	$ 1.00
Washington, Rev. R. McDaniel	3.75
Richmond, Mr. Raymond Harris	7.32
Bloomington, Rev. H. V. Eagleson	1.15
Rocksville, Mrs. Francis Jones	13.89
Noblesville, Rev. J. Mitchel,	2.00
Kokoma, Rev. P. M. Lewis	2.05
Princeton, Rev. F. J. Artrs	3.00
Plainfield	.50
Frankfort, Rev. W. H. Hutchison	1.71
Logansport, Rev. L. W. M. Ratliff	5.00
Terre Haute, Rev. B. B. Coleman	4.00
Lafayette, Rev. Jas. Simpson	5.00
Indianapolis, Rev. Morris Leins	15.00
Princton, Rev. Wm. W. Clark	1.68
	$67.05

ILLINOIS.

Aurora, Rev. A. T. Hall	$ 2.29
Chicago, Rev. J. T. Jenifer	26.30
Lincoln, Rev. L. M. F.	2.00
Pontiac, Rev. S. R. Cothill	3.00
Jacksonville, Rev. F. H. Simmons	6.65
Decatur, Rev. F. T. Harvey	10.00
Batavia, Rev. C. M. Jackson	.43
Venice, Rev. W. H. Chambers	2.10
Monmouth, Rev. James R. Clemins	2.00
Carlyle, Rev. W. Lee,	1.61
Pittsfield, Rev. A. J. Jackson	1.05
Mattoon, William Collins	3.60
Springfield, Mr. L. H. Green	5.00
Quincy, Rev. Chas. H. Sheen	10.50
Moline, Rev. W. H. Alexander	3.20
Danville, Rev. J. S. Prellymar	3.90
South Evanston, Rev. W. A. Bruce	1.05
Metropolis City, Rev. H. C. Burton	3.70
Gibson City, Rev. J. D. Patterson	1.50
Grand Tower, Rev. A. Charis	6.00
Edwardsville, Rev. H. H. Britton	3.47
Shawneetown, Rev. F. P. Baker	.80
Total	$ 80.65

IOWA.

Des Moines, Rev. Wm. J. Laws,	$ 5.94
Muchakinock, Rev. G. H. Wade	5.00
Indianapolis, Rev. Morris Lewis	15.00
Osceola, Miss Frankford	.50
Mount Pleasant, Rev. James Higgins	5.00
Ottowa, Rev. S. B. Jones	3.80
Bethel Cling, Rev. D. H. Graham	9.94
Sioux City	3.00
Total	$48.15

BISHOP JAMES A. HANDY, D. D., 5TH EPISCOPAL DISTRICT, KANSAS.

Shepardville, Rev. F. T. E. Morrison	$ 1.90
Parsons, Rev. J. R. Ranson	4.00
Wellington, M. N. Work	1.50
Hiawatha, Rev. S. M. Alexander	2.11
Tonganoxie, Rev. Pompey Johnson	1.51
Great Bend, Rev. C. W. Evins	2.70
Fort Scott, Rev. M. Collins	13.00
Argentine, Rev. L. W. McCormick	3.40
Atchison, Rev. P. D. Gochnson	17.00
Galena, Rev. M. Worton	8.00
Topeka, Rev. J. C. C. Owens,	25.00
Arkansas City, Rev. N. T. Gamble	4.45
Lawrence, Rev. John Turner,	5.00
Cherokee	1.00
Iola, Rev. C. H. Brown	4.23
Baxter Springs, Rev. G. F. B.,	6.15
——Rev. J. H. Walton	1.56
Iola, Rev. C. H. Brown	.50
Abilene, Rev. P. E. Lee	1.40
Mound City, Rev. E. I. Pulmner	3.00
Olathe, Rev. B. F. Green	2.00
Bonner Springs, Miss W. Johnson	1.39
Hutchison, Rev. L. A. Granes,	4.09
Ellsworth, Rev. L. J. Johnson,	2.30
Emporia, Rev. Geo. A. Griffith	4.00
Osage City, Rev. James Holmes	1.00
Total	$122.19

MISSOURI.

Richmond, Rev. J. F. Taylor,	$ 4.50
Stephen Store, Rev. R. R. Allington,	2.24
Marthasville, Rev. G. W. Tatson,	2.00
Memphis, Rev. J. A. Cruse,	4.00
Paris, Rev. A. C. Tarrel,	2.65
Kansas City, Rev. J. W. Wilson,	35.00
Lebanon, Rev. W. Alexander,	1.08
Morbone, Rev. J. T. Walker,	5.50
Frankford, Rev. A. W. Simmons,	.40
Pensalier, Rev. R. Long,	.62
Miame, Rev. J. R. Hopkins,	2.00
Richville, Rev. S. Cooper,	2.26
Springfield, Rev. James Madison,	7.72
Kansas City, Rev. C. H. Preston,	35.00
Bowling Green, Rev. H. H. Mansfield,	5.35
Rev. L. H. Dickerson,	2.90
Waverly, Rev. J. H. Bolman,	2.67
Hannibal, Rev. R. L. Beal,	25.00
Poplar Bluff, Rev. D. W. Oakes,	3.05
Bay City, Rev. James Lions,	.55
Pleasant Green, Rev. P. W. Chester,	1.30
Palmyra, Rev. P. C. Creans,	10.97
Carrollton, Rev. R. H. Longdon,	8.25
Roanoke, Rev. P. H. Crockett,	2.10
Macon, Rev. G. W. Grey,	4.40
Total	$171.51

MISSOURI.

Liberty, Rev. J. Young	$ 2.50
Farmington, Rev. L. H. Hamilton	4.84
Louisiana, Rev. J. T. McDonall,	5.00
Columbia, Rev. J. T. Watson	20.00
Lexington, Rev. E. W. Lewis	7.00
West Y., Rev. M. Payton	3.20
Canton, Rev. W. R. Richardson	98
West Point, Rev. A. Wiley	5.00
Weston, Rev. L. M. School	2.75
Huntsville, Rev. C. V. Raye	5.00
Mexico, Rev. W. T. Osborne	3.00
Malta Bend, Rev. W. M. Martin	5.10
Independence, Rev. James H. Hubbard	7.25
Kansas City, Rev. A. A. Gilbert	15.00
Kansas City, Rev. M. S. Bryant	8.50
St. Charles, Rev. S. P. Lowell,	16.00
Platte City, Rev. W. T. Lewis,	72
La Grange, Rev. W. W. Wilson	4.00
Testus, Rev. M. S. Parks	1.90
Higginsville, Rev. J. W. Williams	4.00
Sedalia, Mrs. L. A. Johnson	6.33
Trenton, Mrs. E. A. Perkins	2.00
Total	$130.07

NEBRASKA.

Lincoln, Rev. H. Moore	$ 11.25
Beatrice, Gertrude P. Holmes	1.13
Nebraska City, Rev. H. S. Hearne	3.35
Total	$ 15.73

KANSAS.

Wichita, Rev. N. C. Buren	$ 20.00
Arkansas City, Rev. N. T. Gamble	3.60
Coffeyville, Rev. W. H. Montgomery	2.75
Winfield, Rev. J. B. Wallace	1.00
Total	$ 27.35

BISHOP ABRAM GRANT, D. D., SIXTH EPISCOPAL DISTRICT—GEORGIA.

Atlanta, Rev. E. P. Holmes	$ 12.00
Athens, Rev. J. H. Adams	25.00
Tennille, Rev. Thos. Williams	2.00
Hoschton, Rev. A. Bailey	2.55
Albany, Rev. P. W. Greacheart	3.50
Lumpkins, Rev. C. H. Williams	9.00
Watkinsville, Rev. M. E. Cox	1.00
Boston, Rev. S. B. Shaw	7.00
Sparta, Rev. C. J. Linder	9.00
Eastman, Rev. P. S. Smith	2.00
Maysville, Rev. Joel Stephens	1.90
Morgan, Rev. S. P. Jackson	1.50
Griffin, Rev. E. W. Lee	8.00
Savannah, Rev. T. R. M. Smith	12.00
Thomaston, Rev. J. W. Telferow	2.45
Boston, Rev. E. J. Bush	2.75
Climax, Rev. O. N. Finnagan	4.20
Milledgeville, Rev. G. H. Holmes	3.00
Eatonton, Rev. F. F. Boddie	10.00
Eatonton, Rev. J. R. Moosley	4.00
Waynmanville, Rev. W. M. Pryor	2.00
Dawson, Rev. Samuel Proctor	.43
Sparta, Rev. H. Lester	5.00
Buena Vista, Rev. G. W. Smith	1.40
Farmington, Rev. W. H. Harrison	3.17
Total	$134.85

GEORGIA.

Halcyondale, Rev. C. C. Warren	$ 4.00
Hogansville, Rev. P. G. Simmons	3.00
Palmetto, J. C. Hacksfield, Esq.	.20
Crawford, Rev. C. M. Manning	3.60
Banksville, Rev. S. L. Morton	5.00
Brunswick, Rev. E. Lowry	28.09
Boston, Rev. A. W. Walton	3.00
Milledgeville, Rev. W. T. Harris	3.00
Americus, Rev. G. W. Christburg	2.00
Rock Mart, Rev. L. McClarin	4.00
Washington, Rev. S. B. Simms	8.00
Millin,	5.50
Oaky, Rev. I. J. Glass	8.00
Huching, Rev. William Gaines	1.00
Tennille, Rev. R. J. Bailey	2.50
Fort Gaines, Rev. W. H. Wells	10.00
Mobley Pond, Rev. J. W. Hagans	1.60
Chauncey, Rev. M. R. Granderson	2.00
Jefferson, Rev. A. B. Janro	1.50
Dawson, Rev. James W. Walker	6.00
Long Pond, Rev. N. Singleton	2.00
Columbus, Rev. R. A. Hall	12.00
Elberton, Rev. M. E. Cawthorn	2.00
Fowlstown, Rev. Alexander Gloves	1.45
Jefferson, Rev. S. B. Jones	2.00
Total	$121.44

GEORGIA.

Cairo, Rev. Howard Bunts,	$ 1.89
Fort Gaines, Rev. R. M. S. Taylor,	6.00
Americus, Rev. M. R. Wilson,	2.00
Girth, Rev. M. L. Robinson,	1.50
Hawkinsville, Rev. W. A. Prime,	3.25
Ellaville, Rev. G. N. Martin,	1.20
Glenmore,	1.83
Canary, Rev. George Arlington,	3.00
Total	$20.67

ALABAMA.

Florence, Rev. S. M. Hawkins	$ 1.70
Florence, Rev. P. H. Goodman	8.00
Sheffield, Rev. P. W. Williams	2.00
Columbia, Rev. B. W. Showman	4.00
Mobile, Rev. W. W. Frazier	11.00
Harrisonburgh, Rev. James W. Briggs	1.44
Allentown, Rev. J. H. Darrison	5.00
Woodstock, Rev. J. W. Fisher,	3.00
Clayton, Rev. E. H. Miller	2.50
Montgomery, Rev. R. M. Checks	5.00
Decatur, Rev. E. W. Williams	1.00
Calera, Rev. D. P. Moors	2 00
Montvallo, Rev. A. A. Sansbauch	4.00
Montvallo	5.34
Camden, Rev. A. Hunter	4.10
Stockton, Rev. S. R. Roberts	3.50
Midland City, Rev. W. Clarke	3.50
Glenville, Mr. F. P. Blanding,	.88
Troy, Rev. N. Davidson	4.00
Greensborough, Mrs. S. A. Christian	8.00
Cahoba, Rev. P. G. Phillips	6.05
Allentown, Rev. J. H. Davidson	3.15
Warrior, Rev. T. J. Williams	1.00
Mill Dale, Rev. I. H. Hall	2.18
North Birmingham, Rev. R. Gray	1.00
Total	$ 93.34

Lower Peach Tree, Rev. I. T. Thomas	$ 6.00
Huntsville, Rev. J. C. Rivers	2.50
Woodlawn, Rev. H. P. Patten,	4.00
Whitesburg, Rev. B. T. Ghalstown	5.00
Birmingham, Rev. R. A. Williams	1.25
Bessemer, Rev. G. W. Mitchell,	1.00
Total	$19.75

BISHOP M. B. SALTERS, D. D., 7TH EPISCOPAL DISTRICT, SOUTH CAROLINA.

B, Rev. G. W. Hill	$ 2.00
Wineborro, Rev. S. W. Jefferson	8.00
Anderson, Rev. T. B. Ried,	3.75
Greenville, Rev. C. C. Dunlap,	7.00
Prosperity, Rev. H. E. Lewis,	8.15
Greenwood, Rev. G. T. Coleman	5.96
Clinton, Rev. T. F. Harper	5.60
Winneborough Rev. S. H. Jefferson	3.00
Mt. Plesant, Rev. J. S. Singleton	4.25
Anneville, Rev. John A. Seal,	2.50
Kinard's, Rev. H. D. Dowoh.	1.20
Winnsborough, J. L. Barker,	4.80
Total	$56.21

BISHOP T. M. D. WARD, D. D., 8TH EPISCOPAL DISTRICT—FLORIDA.

Langtry, J. S. Smith	$ 45
Manatee, Rev. G. W. Hawkins	4.00
Osland, Rev. R. R. S. Quarterman	10.25
Jacksonville, Rev. Joseph E. Lee	42.25
Punta Gorda, Rev. M. R. Mitchell	5.00
Palatka, Rev. M. G. Price	8.38
Tallahassee, Rev. F. Lavetle	5.00
Tampa, Rev. James Dean	2.50
Mandarin, Rev. D. W. Cetlain	9.15
Orange Park, Rev. A. J. Griffin	1.30
Lake City, Rev. A. B. Desdley	3.60
Ocala, Rev. S. D. Stewart	5.08
Waldo, Rev. N. C. Livingston	75
St. Augustine, Rev. M. T. Cary	3.31
Miscosukee, Rev. N. Eavens	1.50
Kissimee, Rev. C. Hill	1.40
Daytona, Rev. W. R. Kellix	1.15
Quincy, Rev. W. H. Humphrey	5.00
Sanford, Rev. S. A. Scott	10.00
New Bertin, Sara Williams	1.70
New Bertin, Rev. F. Brill	1.00
St. Cloud, Rev. John Tillman.	1.25
Jacksonville, Rev. W. G. Stewart	20.00
Levyville, Rev. M. Ousley	50
Monticello, Rev. G. W. Williams	3.57
Lakeland, Rev. S. A. Allen	$ 1.00
Ocala, Rev. P. G. Gomens	1.00
Titusville, Rev. J. W. Milton	4.00
Winter Park, Rev. S. A. Williams	6.00
Palatka, Rev. T. N. Wilson	3.00
Inter Lachen, Rev. E. B. Stedum	4.00
Citra Station, Rev. A. Thompson	5.00
Miscosukee, Rev. R. C. Teacher	.50
Total	$172.59

BISHOP B. W. ARNETT, D. D., 9TH EPISCOPAL DISTRICT, ARKANSAS.

Little Rock, Rev. R. O. Moody	$ 1.00
Pine Bluff, Rev. R. W. Wright	10.15
Arkadelphia, Rev. J. C. Peake	2.15
Helena, Rev. W. W. Whitend,	8.00
Fort Smith, Rev. P. W. Wade	6.80
Warren, Rev. D. A. White	4.00
Dalark, Rev. A. B. Turner	10.00
Moulton, Rev. A. D. Miller	2.00
Hamilton, Rev. T. W. Carr	2.00
Pine Bluff, Rev. W. H. Mundy	2.00
Helena, Mr. J. Doitch	1.70
Luna Landing, Rev. D. D. Jinkins	1.00
Hope, Rev. J. W. Johnson	2.50
Altheimer, Rev. S. S. Eason	3.85
Kingsland, Rev. D. P. Jones	2.20
La Grange, Rev. T. S. Shaw	1.05
Sherrill Station, M. C	7.00
Holly Grove, Rev. R. Johnson	3.00
Dermott, Rev. L. S. Childs	1.00
Des Arc, Rev. A. L. Jackson	1.00
Hot Springs, Rev. G. W. Swan	20.00
Wilmot, Rev. W. J. Baylum,	5.00
Lollie, Rev. I. H. Holland,	1.00
Baxter, Rev. E. Robinson	3.00
Vandale, Rev. Geo. Henley,	.72
Pine Bluff, Rev. J. M. Took,	1.00
Total	$ 103.12

MISSISSIPPI.

Yazoo, Rev. W. F. Dangerfield,	$ 2.00
Oxford, Rev. B. T. Davis,	1.70
Coffeeville, Rev. J. I. L. Harrison,	2.81
Nitta Yuma, Rev. H. R. Soloman,	5.05
Hollandale, Rev. E. D. Dykes,	10.00
Brookhaven, Rev. O. W. Childs.	2.80
Meridian, Rev. M. M. Mayor,	5.00
Vicksburg, Rev. H. C. Bruce,	5.35
" Rev. O. P. Ross,	33.35
Mound City, Rev. Chas. Thompson,	1.55
Summit, Rev. J. H. Grant	2.00
Friars Point, Rev. A. H. Mews.	2.75
Flora, Rev. J. A. Williams	1.00
Nitta Yuma, Rev. A. Jackson	.85
Senatobia, Rev. J. W. Wall	1.85
Madison, Rev. S. F. Ronennalson	2.55
Campbellsville, Rev. J. H. D. Robernson	11.00
Clayton, Rev. L. H. Wilson	2.40
Benton, P. Cassell	2.00
Osculo, Miss L. Lansford	.50
Total	$96.51

BISHOP B. F. LEE, D. D., L. L. D., TENTH EPISCOPAL DISTRICT OF TEXAS.

Denison, Rev. J. W. Randolph	$ 5.49
Selden, Rev. J. M. Gentry,	.80
Houston, Rev. Y. E. Edwards,	8.00
Wælder, Rev. Frank Pierce,	2.80
Rockdale, Rev. N. S. Jenkins,	8.00
Taylor, Rev. R. Alonzo,	2.70
Brenham, Rev. P. M. ——	4.18
Marshall, Rev. A. M. W. Willite,	1.60
Weimar, Rev. J. W. Willard	4.00
Blooming Grove, Rev. J. W. Jashard,	5.05
Waxahachie, Rev. W. F. Pyle,	5.60
Bonham, Rev. J. M. Anderson,	.80
Liberty Hill, Rev. G. H. Phœnix,	4.80
Willis Station, Rev. Z. Jones,	2.00
Tyler, Rev. D. B. Stoiall,	1.97
Chapel Hill, Rev. W. K. Carson,	6.00
Winchester, Rev. I. P. Payne,	3.55
Dallas, Rev. J. G. Gimes,	6.40
Brazoria, Rev. W. Sample,	3.15
San Angelo, Mr. C. H. Johnson,	3.00
Hillsboro, Rev. C. H. Bell,	6.00
Flatonia, Rev. Pierce,	2.00
Rice, Rev. I. D. Coffee,	3.20
Ennis, Rev. W. J. Brooks	3.00
Beaumond, Rev. W. Jones	6.00
Hearne, Rev. A. M. Gregory	6.00
Green Back, Rev. G. A. Pennon	4.00
Bellville, Rev. C. W. McCoun	3.00
San Marcos, Rev. J. C. Williams	3.20
Quitman, Rev. F. W. Warren	1.00
LaGrange, Rev. J. F. P. Bradley	3.20
Waco, Rev. N. A. Banks	7.46
Houston, Rev. D. H. Heston	.50
Patterson, Rev. R. R. Browning	1.95
Waco, Rev. F. C. Denham	8.00
Bastrop, Rev. Geo. Conner	1.10
Cotton Gin, Rev. J. W. Wright	2.00
Bastrop, Rev. W. C. Cole	5.90
Kyle, Rev. C. O. Mitchell	1.00
Mixia, Rev. F. W. Wright	2.00
H. Marcos, Rev. J. C. Williams	3.20
Garland, Rev. O. R. Harris	1.20
Dayton, Rev. A. H. Crawford	1.50
Austin, Rev. R. H. Mason	4.80
——, Rev. H. Levi Trapp	10.00
Palestine, Rev. D. F. Taylor	4.00
Halleckville, Rev. E. Jordan	.80
Elmo, Rev. J. W. Warren	.55
	$176.45

OREGON.

Portland, Rev. G. S. Clark	$2.00
Seattle, Rev. W. W. Grines	2.00
	$4.00

MONTANA.

Helena, Rev. J. P. Watson	$10.00
	$10.00

LOUISIANA.

Jesuit's Bend, Rev. F. Scott,	$ 1.00
Rayville, Rev. F. Tenner	1.20
New Orleans, Rev. E. G. Taylor	10.00
Bonita, Rev. O. E. Kimble	1.20
Alexandria, Rev. J. E. Elberts,	2.55
Bayou Sara, Rev. J. D. Haynes,	3.20
Amelia, Rev. Lawrence Eastman	2.20
Hammond, Rev. Robert Scofield	80
Covington, Rev. Willis James,	1.20
Lamar, Rev. J. A. Robinson	1.60
St. Joseph, Rev. W. W. Hunter	3.60
Bougere, Rev. P. W. Williams,	2.00
Jones, Rev. J. W. Gordon	2.00
Baldwin, Rev. Jos. Swan	80
Bayou Pierre, Rev. C. H. Powell	60
Felixville, Rev. G. B. Bellaps,	80
Newellton, Rev. W. Kichardeen	65
Ashwood, Rev. M. Jackson	80
Angola, Rev. G. W. Allen	4.00
Lake Providence, Rev. W. B. T. Hammond	1.50
Omega, Rev. J. W. Lampton	1.20
Grimsborough, Rev. J. C. Clarke	3.20
Milliken's Bend, Rev. O. L. Cromwell	60
Knox Point, Rev. F. Taylor	1.00
Morgan City, Rev. M. A. Wright	1.00
Charlesville, Rev. J. F. Harrison	3.20
Lake Providence, Rev. J. H. Martin	4.00
Total	$55.95

CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles, Rev. R. W. Green,	$ 3.66
Oakland, Rev. Viney	10.00
Los Angeles, Rev. J. Pointer	11.00
Los Angeles, Rev. W. H. Nelson	4.25
Sacramento, Rev. W. R. Green.	3.66
Total	$32.57

WASHINGTON.

Seattle, Rev. W. W. Grimes	$2.00
Denver, Colorado, F. T. Smith	3.00
Total	$5.00

BISHOP J. M. BROWN, D. D., D. C. L. ELEVENTH EPISCOPAL DISTRICT—DECEASED—TENNESSEE.

Shelbyville, Rev. J. A. Jones,	$ 2.25
Memphis, Rev. C. B. Shaw,	5.00
Columbia, Rev. J. H. Turner,	3.00
Total,	$10.25

KENTUCKY.

Midway, Rev. Jesse Asbury	$ 2.50
Ashland, Rev. R. Davis	2.25
Greenup, Rev. C. C. Camnon	1.43
Macksville, Rev. P. A. Nicols	1.75
Paducah, Rev. T. D. Hibbs	5.00
Williamsburg, Rev. J. W. Collins	6.20
Paris, Rev. J. P. West	3.00
Louisville, Rev. Evans Tryee	5.00
Cattleburg, Rev. G. F. Davis	4.50
Danville, Rev. J. H. Banks	7.36
Frankfort, Rev. J. M. Turner	10.00
Total	$48.99

BISHOP H. M. TURNER D. D., LL. D.—12TH EPISCOPAL DISTRICT, MICHIGAN.

East Saginaw, Rev. G. W. Brown	$ 1.50
Grand Rapids, Rev. W. S. Kane	5.50
Pontiac, Rev. A. McCallum,	1.68
St. Joseph, Rev. S. P. Pealler,	6.50
Adrain, Rev. H. E. Stewart,	3.00
Jackson, Rev. A. L. Murray,	2.50
Ann Arbor, Rev. Milton W. Gray	4.00
Lansing, Rev. C. R. Collins,	2.00
South Bend, Rev. R. Jeffries,	6.40
Fort Wayne, Rev. Wm. Collins,	35.00
Total	$68.00

BERMUDA.

Hamilton, Rev. J. Porter	$ 58.52
St. Davids,	
Somerset,	
Port Royal, Rev. E. M. North	2.68
Crawl, Rev. J. R. Dover	44.40
Tuckerstown, Rev. J. Simmons	3.00
Total	$ 108.60

EXHIBIT OF RECEIPTS, FROM EPISCOPAL DISTRICTS, ENDING JUNE 12TH 1893.

First District	$ 788.33
Second "	374.98
Third "	28.89
Fourth "	239.68
Fifth "	466.56
Sixth "	371.77
Seventh "	56.26
Eighth "	172.09
Ninth "	200.13
Tenth "	47.24
Twelfth "	135.28

A SUMMING UP.

Rev. D. E. Johnson, Founder of The "Afro-American Steamship and Mercantile Co.," has Parting Words for Friends of a Negro Ship Line.

The failing condition of my health emphasizes the admonitions given so often during the last three months by pain and fevers and physicians of nearly every city which I have visited that I must rest awhile from active service and especially lecturing and traveling. I now feel that since one of the objects of my trip has been accomplished, it would be an injustice, not only to my family, but to the cause itself, if I do not immediately desist and go to the Rocky Mountains for recreation and recuperation.

So I forego the pleasure of "Marching from Atlanta to the Sea" and giving some words of comfort and hope to my oppressed brethren of South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, as I intended. But there is light ahead, and when we reach it we will discover that it is a beacon planted in front of the office door of the A-A, S. & M. Co. To all who read the VOICE OF MISSIONS: Take hope, think much, pray faithfully, buckle down to renewed effort, don't go on an excursion if it is so far you cannot walk it, live within your means, save your money in every possible honest way (for there are several dishonest ways of even saving money) and the victory is ours.

But to sum up. I started out to have nine communities to elect directors of our company according to plans proposed by your humble servant. We have been eminently successful in this line, and have accomplished more in three months than the most sanguine friend of the movement had any reason to expect. We left a strong club in San Antonio, Texas, which expects to elect a director in July. A. J. Fitzpatrick, of Denver, Col., was, on the night of May 1st, chosen a director by clubs of Trinidad, Colorado Springs and Denver. He and Colorado ship enthusiasts have since started the Colorado Advance, to be run entirely in the interest of our organization. Kansas, Ontario Canada, Baltimore, Indiana and Ohio combined, are five more communities which will elect directors within the next two months. Atlanta will elect two possibly within the month. As soon as Baltimore succeeds South Carolina's favorite son, Dr. I. S. Lee will take hold of Charleston, Columbia, etc., and good news will come, for Dr. Lee is not only enthusiastic over the thought of giving to the race this great lever of power and creator of possibilities, but he has the rare gift of imparting that enthusiasm to others. We opine that the interests of the movement in South Carolina could not be left in better hands. Seeing that Colorado has already elected and that eight other communities are hard at work under the direction in each case of strong men who will complete the nine directors asked by the plan, I think it very meet and proper that I should heed the advice of physicians and take a much needed rest. We hope, however, that in every community where this paper goes that there will be some friend who will proceed to organize an "Afro-American Steamship and Mercantile Club." You need only call a meeting and organize and proceed to help us in a movement which promises so much to our race. You need no authority from me or any one else. If you do not know how to organize so as to co-operate with us, write for a copy of the laws to A. J. Fitzpatrick, Box 621, Denver, Col., or to me. We only require that you send us the addresses of your officers so that we may communicate with them. You retain all the money yourself. It is not ours nor do we want it. When any community sets a day for the election of director, I ask that you telegraph or write me two weeks before such date, so that I may send "Call for Convention, Order of procedure" and copy of bond to be given by director. This request is made in order that all directors will be elected alike, that the bonds may be uniform, that when they meet they may "meet on the level."

Questions of importance will be cheerfully answered by me if you will address me at 17 East Maple street, Colorado, Springs, Col.

Yours for God and my race,

D. F. JOHNSON.

Artistic coffins are nowadays made out of wood pulp.

THE VOICE OF MISSIONS

Is published by the Missionary Department of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. It is issued monthly and bi-monthly from Atlanta, Ga., United States of America, and the price for the present is only 50 cts a year; single copies 5cts each. It will contain Missionary news from our Home and Foreign Missionaries, and what missionaries are doing in all parts of the world to bring the nations of earth to our Lord Jesus Christ. It will contain items also relative to the progress being made throughout the world by the African races and their descendants elsewhere.

Bishops Presiding Elders, and Ministers of the Gospel and their wives are Agents for the VOICE OF MISSIONS.

Address MRS. C. E. Young, Secretary, 30 Young street, Atlanta, Ga., who will receipt for all moneys. Missionary items, or communications for the paper will also be addressed to her, as the editors will often be absent from the office, but who will, however, inspect everything at the earliest convenience upon return. Should any subscribers, or anyone having business with the VOICE OF MISSIONS not be treated satisfactorily, write to H. M. Turner, 30 Young St., Atlanta, Ga., and the matter will be righted at once, or upon return. If absent, or address Dr. W. B. Derrick, Room 61, Bible House, New York City.

We earnestly invoke the aid of the ministers' wives, especially, in making this a mighty organ for the work of the Lord of hosts. We make the appeal also the more cheerfully, as a woman was the first missionary to announce to the world the resurrection of the redeemer. Sisters, will you join and help, as the sister of Moses joined with him? MANAGER.

EDITORS:
Bishop H. M. Turner, LL. D.
Rev. W. B. Derrick, D. D.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:
Bishop A. Grant, D. D.
Bishop J. A. Handy, D. D.
Rev. John C. Brock.
Rev. J. B. Stansberry, D. D.
Rev. R. M. Cheeks, B. D.

ABOUT GOING TO AFRICA.

We have more than a hundred letters and postal cards before us asking, "by what route can I get to Africa, and what will it cost?" To none of which letters have we replied nor do we ever expect to.

But for the information of all concerned, we will state:

That Yates and Poterfield, shippers, have two medium size vessels plying between New York city and Monrovia, Liberia, Africa, which go and come every four or five months. Price, second class fare, $50; first class fare, $100. We are told special arrangements can be made at times which may secure some small reduction. Address Yates & Poterfield, Williams street, New York city.

Those desiring to go to Africa by steamships, which is a more desirable route, must go by Liverpool, England, or Hamburg, Germany, but as we always go by Liverpool, we will confine ourselves to that route.

Third class fare from New York to Liverpool $20.00, second class fare from New York to Liverpool from $30.00 to $40.00, first class fare from New York to Liverpool from $60.00 to $100.

From Liverpool to Liberia, Africa, second class fare (for there is no third class) from $50.00 to $65.00, first class fare from Liverpool to Liberia from $95.00 to $120. This does not include a little extra board while waiting in New York for the ship to start, nor does it include board and carriage expenses in Liverpool, while waiting there for the ship to start. The African ships, however, always leave Liverpool every Saturday at 10 o'clock, but when there is a large crowd, who have engaged passage for weeks in advance, you may not get accommodations and therefore have to lay over another week.

This, we think, answers all necessary questions relative to the African route. The reader can make his own calculations as to which of the passages he may desire to take.

REV. S. J. CAMPBELL.

A letter states that Rev. S. J. Campbell left the United States mad at the church for willfully neglecting him, while the brethren say that said Campbell refused to preach for anybody, and would not attend church for months at a time, and would fly into passions and almost curse everybody, and would intimate that he put Elder Geda out of the way, and he would put anybody else out of the way who came to Liberia and attempted to lord it over him, and that nobody should be at the head of the Liberian work but he, Campbell. Some of the ministers think from Brother Campbell's talk that he conjured Geda to death, and that he will do the same to any other presiding elder, and that the bishop had better steer clear But we beg to say, such talk is idle. While Campbell gets mad easily and says many ugly things, we believe he is a good man at heart, and shall see that he gets the money the missionary board voted to him, as soon as we are able to raise it and send it. The great blunder Bro. Campbell made was in getting mad at every little thing, using language the brethren were not used to and sitting down somewhere that nobody knew about but himself, and refusing to preach when invited. But we no more believe that Bro. Campbell is a conjuror, or that he would conjure any body if he could, than we believe he can fly without wings. We regret that he has returned to Liberia so dissatisfied with the church and so many of the ministers are so disgusted with Brother Campbell, but any remarks that Brother Campbell may have made, intimating that he put Geda in the grave, was only big talk. Campbell was not in twenty miles of Elder Geda when he died and knew nothing about his sickness until after he was dead. Brother Campbell is old, easily excited and quick to get mad, and we hope the brethren will be charitable with him. The report that we have heard about his drinking liquor so freely we believe to be entirely false. If he used any strong drink we are sure it was done for medical purpose, and not because he has any fancy or love for the intoxicating beverage.

REV. W. F. CHESSEN, of the Liberian conference, died in great peace, May 6th. He was one of the ablest and grandest representatives of our church among the Liberian brethren. He was ordained an elder at the late Liberian conference, which was held in the month of April at Monrovia. In the death of Elder Chessen we lose a bright and shining star, who will be lamented for many years to come, not because he exchanged worlds, and found a better home, but because of the vast amount of good this faithful servant of God might have accomplished, had his life been spared.

THE Colored National Convention to meet in Cincinnati in November, proposed by Bishop Turner, and about which he requested expressions of approval or disapprovals through the country, on postal cards or otherwise, has brought a large number of responses, all of which urge the calling of the convention. Some are advocating African emigration, others a removal of the colored people to Mexico and still others say we should ask congress for territory enough to make a state in the west.

"How little we appreciate the might of mites when sufficiently multiplied. For example, if a church of 30 members were to contribute regularly each one cent a day, with an extra cent each as a birthday gift, and then half a cent each at the end as a thank offering, the amount for a year would be the handsome sum of $110, or enough to keep 11 girls or boys in a boarding school in Africa. A club of 3 would thus educate one heathen child. What a chance for Sunday-school classes!"

REV. J. I. LOWE, P. E., of Ark., sends a dollar as his subscription to the VOICE OF MISSIONS, instead of 50 cents. He evidently believes that 50 cents a year does not pay, and he is right. We will have to charge 60 or 75 cents next year. A large number we are sorry to say, however, believe that nothing will run the paper, otherwise they would pay their subscription.

IT appears that Rev. S. J. Campbell, of the Liberian conference, has withdrawn from the A. M. E. church, and charges the brethren with disrespecting him, while he was here in the states. Had Brother Campbell not been so private, and virtually hid himself from the public, it would have been quite different; nevertheless, we shall see that Bro. Campbell is paid what the church is due him.

REV. R. A. HALL, of Columbus, Ga., takes a large number of papers for his church and sells them and returns the money instanter. No wonder a brother asked me the other day if we would vote for Hall to be a Bishop. His heart is as big as his body.

KANSAS, with prohibition and 100,000 more people than Texas, has but one penitentiary and 995 prisoners, while Texas, with saloons, has two penitentiaries and 3,000 convicts.

DR. DERRICK informed us that the church at Denver, Colorado, Rev. P. A. Hubbard pastor sends $25 Easter Sabbath collection from his church. Hurrah for Phil!

REV. D. E. JOHNSON, the great projector of the African steamship line, we learn, has been quite ill since his return home. We beg God for a speedy ecovery.

Communications.

MR. EDITOR:

Please allow me a little space in your valuable paper to give to the readers a sketch of a rising young Afro-American of Michigan, in the person of William H. Masterson, M. D. The above mentioned is a son of Rev. J. S. and Emma Masterson, formerly of Chatham, Canada, but now of Flint, Michigan. William was born in Chatham, Canada, the 29th of June, in the year 1870. His parents were desirous of giving him a thorough education, so that he might become one of the leaders of the race. At a very early age William was sent to a private school, where he first obtained the first rudiments and foundation of a common education. He afterwards attended the public school in Chatham for a number of years, passing each grade with honors. In the year 1880 William's parents were moved by the Ontario annual conference of the A. M. E. church to St. Thomas, Ontario, where he attended the Central school, and by overstudy his eyesight was much affected, so much so he was compelled to stop going to school by order of their family doctor. In June, 1882, his parents were moved to Oakville, Ont. William was inspired with a desire of learning a trade. So he chose printing, and entered the employ of Charles Roland Orr, of Oakville, Ontario, at the age of eleven years and six months, as a messenger boy. Afterwards he learned the trade. He worked on several newspapers, and inside of the time of his apprenticeship he became master of his trade and continued to work at that calling until forced by failing health to resign his position. In the year 1886 after saving a small sum of money William went to Toronto, Ontario, to embark in the furniture business for himself, He being only 16 years old, and on that account his parents thought it best to send him to school, which advice he thought well to accept. He therefore started in with a courage like the great Napoleon and a Wellington to never stop until he reached the top of the ladder. Again his parents were moved by the conference to Amherstburg, Ontario, where William availed himself of every advantage, educationally. On the 29th day of January, 1888, William found the Saviour, and ever since that time he has been a faithful member of the A. M. E. church, holding all the offices at different times that was in the gift of any church belonging to our connection. He was a staunch supporter of the Union of the A. M. E. and B. M. E. churches while in Canada, and did all in his power to advance the interest of his race, in the year above mentioned, William graduated from the public school, he being the third in honors, out of a class of forty, he then entered the collegiate institute in Amherstburg, which he attended for one year, at the close of which his parents were removed to Windsor, Ontario, by the conference. William lost no time for he had not reached the summit yet; he entered the collegiate institute there, and continued until 1890, when he left that with great honors, in the same year, having made up his mind to seek a profession; desiring to take medicine; accordingly William entered the Detroit college of medicine, September 1890, for a three years course, with a determination to conquer by perseverance, and with undaunted zeal did he persevere, working at every vacation to raise means to pay his fees during this three years, he sailed, cooked and waited, for which he deserves much credit. At the close of three years of hard labor he graduated in a class of seventy and his standing was good, for his place was the tenth in honors of the class, leaving sixty white students behind him. Dr. William H. Masterson anticipates locating somewhere in the state of Michigan.

Bermuda Correspondence.

Mr. Editor:

According to promise, I forward you the particulars of the Bermuda Mite Missionary Society, organized by our worthy pastor, Dr. Porter. The first meeting was held on Thursday, March 23d, 1893, the same evening of the organization.

After it was called to order by the pastor, the following members were nominated, and elected as officers:

Rev. Dr. Jas. Porter, president.
Mrs. Hattie A. Porter, first vice president.
Mrs. Ada S. Parker, second vice president.
Mrs. Lucinda Freth, third vice president.
Mr. Wm. J. Fubler, fourth vice president.
Mrs. Mary Brown, fifth vice president.
Mrs. Alice Harford, sixth vice president.
Mrs. Jones Place, Seventh Vice President.
Miss Fannie Parker, Secretary.
Miss Maud DeShield, Assistant Secretary.
Mrs. Laura F. Williams, Corresponding Secretary.
Mrs. Harriett Wells, Treasurer.
Mrs. Louisa Bean, Assistant Treasurer.
Miss Elizabeth Hunter, Grand Collector.
Miss Amelia Parker, Musical Director and Organist.

The meeting was very harmonious, and passed off finely. Before its close the pastor gave some very encouraging remarks. There are already thirty-seven members. The last meeting was very interesting. The programme was edifying and instructive. Quite a nice little sum of money was collected. Before conference meets this year we hope to have three times as many members and the society in good working order.

Now for a word or two about our annual missionary meetings, which were held at the different parishes throughout the Island. The one at Bethel A. M. E. church, Shelly Bay, was held on the 24th of May. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers; an arch was placed over the altar and was so prettily dressed with evergreen and varied colored flowers, that when the place was illuminated, Bethel made quite a picturesque appearance.

The audience was large and cheerful; well chosen mottoes were on the wall. Several gentlemen occupied seats on the platform. After the opening exercises the pastor, Rev. J. E. Dover introduced the Hon. Dr. Outerbridge, M. C. P., as chairman of the meeting. He delivered an excellent speech, and spoke in glowing terms of the A. M. E. church and the work it is accomplishing in this and other lands. After very many eloquent addresses from the reverend gentlemen present, the financial report was read and received with great applause. The amount collected for missionary purposes was upwards of £31. Rev. Dover is doing a grand and noble work.

On Thursday evening last, May 25th, St. Paul's, Hamilton, held its annual missionary meeting. The church was filled with an intelligent and appreciative audience. Flowers of every description adorned the choir and altar. It reflected much credit upon the young ladies and gentlemen (under the direction of Mrs. Dr. Porter) who lent a helping hand. An arch was erected from one side of the communion rails to the other. Rev. Dr. James Porter, our worthy pastor, opened the religious exercises of the evening. After the choir had sung a hymn Rev. J. E. Dover, of Bethel church, offered prayer. Then the pastor gave a few introductory remarks, stating the object of the meeting and the good purpose that brought them together to aid by their means the spreading of the Gospel in heathen land, especially Africa, that dark continent, where good Bishop Turner had gone to work with little or no money at his disposal. He then called upon Mr. J. H. T. Jackson, M. C. P., to take the chair, which he did in his usual jovial manner. The evening's programme was as follows:

Addresses by Rev. J. E. Dover, of Shelly Bay; Rev. A. Richardson, of St. Davids; Rev. B. Simmons, of Tucker Town, Miss A. Parker; essay on missionary work, Mrs. Docasta and Miss Parker; essay on women and their usefulness, Rev. E. A. North, of Somerset.

The collection was a grand one. The total amount was upwards of £40. It surpasses any previous effort made by St. Paul's. Mr. Wm. T. Crawford and his efficient choir added much to the success of the meeting. Somerset and Port Royal, with Rev. E. A. North as pastor, also met with good success. Indeed, all through the Islands, the reports from the meetings have been favorable. We are sorry we cannot give you the full details. We are quite sure the Presiding elder, Dr. Porter, is fully satisfied and encouraged with the progress of the work on this Island.

Before closing I must tell you a little about Children's day in St. Paul's S. S. The programme was interesting. The collection was £4 2s., just double the amount of last year. I am unable to give you any further particulars of the other parishes at present.

Thanking you for this space, I remain,
ADA AMELIA PARKER,
Hill View, Hamilton, Bermuda.

Letter from Rev. Geo. D. Decker.

CIRCULAR ROAD,
FREETOWN, AFRICA,
June 9th, 1893.

VOICE OF MISSIONS:

I trust by this time my letter reporting the departure of our dear Bishop Turner to America is now in the hands of our mission friends in America and in other parts of the world where your voice could be heard.

Our dear Elder Ridgel has had his "baptism of fire"—the African fever. He had had a very severe time of it during the process of the fever. He was in the highest stage of its severity when I visited him. I admired his composure of spirit. He did not betray the least fear. His courageous wife did everything to make him comfortable. The female friends—worshippers of his church—did everything to make him comfortable. He was treated with every native treatment which is peculiar to African fever. Suffice it to say he is on his legs once more. Many were the earnest and fervent prayers offered on behalf of his recovery. I love Brother Ridgel. He is a young man of great pulpit power, and very earnest, bold and pathetic in his delivery. I will never so soon forget his discourse (which was the first in Africa) at the last day of our last conference. I trembled from head to feet and suddenly burst into tears whilst he was stimulating "believers to fear not." After the preaching he came down from the pulpit and invited sinners. There was a notorious young man in the church that morning an "inquiry member" of my class. How he came there that morning beat every one who saw him walking up to the communion rail with tears in his eyes trembling. As soon as Elder Ridgel embraced him, he bellowed out as a lion giving "glory" with the big tears rolling down his cheeks. I could not refrain from sobs and tears and so was every one who was present, as every one in the service knew the history of George P. I have been laboring hard for his conversion. Brother R. who came later on carried the palm. He is quite a changed man. I trust he will be the "crown of our rejoicing at the last day." Sister Ridgel is a universal favorite. Loved by everybody. If the Doctor on board their steamer on the voyage out could see sister Ridgel now, he would be ashamed of the opinion he had expressed of her unfitness for Africa. She is quite spirited and cheerful, just the kind of a Missionary wife we want out here. Considering her anxiety and exertions during her husbands illness. I thought she would have had a heavy fall, as we generally say when the fever prostrates one. They are both in good health now, going out and coming in among our people. We are pining to learn of Bishop Turners' safe arrival at home. God bless our dear good Bishop.

We trust EASTER DAY last has been a success. I know our prayers are heard. We are looking up to Dr. Derrick the great manager of affairs. I believe all our cheerful subscribers and prayerful supporters are asking God to direct him in this great business. We in Africa want help. We are hoping and praying for better days. Our energetic presiding elder, Frederick is doing his best to encourage the work. I can assure my friends at home that we need financial help. Much to be done; I could see from our beloved paper that our friends in America are warmly taking up our cause. The little room that I have hired for preaching could not hold my congregation notwithstanding we have erected sheds to accommodate my too numerous hearers. Now, as the rains have set in I shall be in a very awkward position. I want a good stone church. The plat of ground has been bought; I took the bishop to see it; he saw my prospect; my heart, however, does not fail me; I know I will soon obtain the desire of my soul. The prayers of my friends in America will go a great way to help me. Why should the work cease?"

Our mission at Magbelly has suffered from a dreadful fire which broke out there recently. Elder F. I know will write you all about it.

I must close, wishing you all success in this great case of our divine Master. Your sincere friend in Christ,

GEO. DOVE DECKER.
Pastor East End A. M. E. church, Freetown, Sierra Leone.

A Correction.

BISHOP H. M. TURNER, Atlanta Ga.:

DearBishop—If you will look over Dr. Derrick's report again you will see that the "Big Church" at Springfield did remember the poor missionaries Easter day. The amount credited to L. H. Green, Springfield, Ill., was raised by that church. I think you are perfectly right in giving all who failed to observe that day fits, but for the Lord's sake give credit to whom credit is due. When I was at Quinn Chapel I raised in one day for Dr. Townsend one hundred dollars.

Yours,
T. W. HENDERSON.

TO THE GREATEST PIONEER BISHOP OF THE AGE.

His Majestic, Bishop Turner, of the Twelfth Episcopal District of the A. M. E. Church.

Rt. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D. L. L. D:—How I did instinctly frown from surprise, when I read in the May Voice of your expressions while gazing at the life-size marble statues of Pitt and Fox of the British orators in Westminster Hall, can be perceived only by such that have paid close attention to the character of both men. How well suited your language applied to Fox does Pitt, and that to Pitt does Fox; all historical students of English literature would at once agree.

The reply that you recieved from the "old white-headed gentleman" while in the hall and in the presence of the marble statues that "Right honorable Charles James Fox and the illustrious William Wilberforce were the great champions of the African race to the days of their death," is true, glorious and well merited by the men that bear such an honorable record. The information got from the speech made in Columbia, S. C., by Congressman Rhett was false, shockingly false; and it will continue so until the end of time. And that he took to himself the title, "Slavery Advocate" was the great deception cloak by which he could take in the people and gain admission. Why, this deed alone signalizes him to be a Pitt, our very great and deadliest enemy. Congressman Rhett, in misrepresenting Right Hon. Charles James Fox, is a very great enemy to truth, a falsifier of that noble character and great conduct Fox bears; and he may be honestly called the quibbling diplomatic tactician. In the position you saw them in marble, Venerable prelate, "standing with hands uplifted looking at each other as they used to do in parliament in their fearful battles," brings to my mind with force the debate on the celebrated India Bill introduced by Mr. Fox.

When Lord Shelburne could not command a majority, he resigned. Under the Duke of Portland "a coalition ministry was formed in April 1783. Lord North and Charles James Fox, secretaries of state. At the close of the year Fox introduced the India bill which passed the commons, but not the Lords. King George III., now commanded both North and Fox to deliver the seals of office; and he formed a new administration, with William Pitt at its head." Mr. Pitt most strenously opposed the celebrated India bill that was introduced by Mr. Fox, and he, Pitt being backed by the crown, framed a new bill which was the same as Mr. Fox's, but the power was in the crown. Authority says of Pitt that "in all his motions, brought forward on the most patriotic motives, conducted with consummate skill, and enforced by a commanding eloquence, he had been decidedly beaten; and the majorities contined equally strong against him, even after the dismissal of the coalition cabinet was foreseen; his apparent presumption and youthful folly in attempting to withstand this opposition became an object of incessant ridicule in the house; for contemptuously pronouncing it a political absurdity unparalleled in the annals of immature ambition, and staking his reputation for political foresight on the stoppage of all business under this shadow of a ministry." To reduce the national debt, Mr. Pitt introduced in the early session of 1786, in parliament his celebrated plan of a "sinking fund." This was opposed, but after a suggested amendment by Mr. Fox "the bill passed." Again was parliament hot, when the king suffered a severe mental malady and both houses sought to establish a regent during such an affliction. Mr. Fox asserted the right of the Prince of Wales to such an office, but Mr. Pitt denied, saying that it was treason to the constitution, but the "regency was carried in favor of the prince." Fox was a just man, and a lover of liberty and equity, while William Pitt and Edmond Burke were men of opposite dispositions. Freedom and a better condition of mankind generally were the real political aims of the Right Honorable Charles James Fox, but it was not so with Pitt. "He was censured by the opposition and his enemies for a total desertion of his former principles on his accession to power. The future historian of this great man's life, however, will attribute a just portion of the supposed inconsistency to the enthusiasm of youth and the habit of opposition, on the one hand, and on the other, to that change of sentiment and system which the actual possession of power must inevitably yield. That he was ambitious of power is not denied by his friends; but even if he erred in the exercise of his power, it seems now to be admitted, even by his enemies, that he aimed to promote the "honor and the interest of his country." The historian in recording and pointing out a life of erroneous principles, concludes the result with supposition. But there is one speck of good for our race, when compared with Fox's good done for the race, that we may attribute to Pitt. It was when both houses moved against the African slave trade carried on and tolerated so long by these houses. Pitt "spoke in favor of its immediate abolition." Of the illustrious philanthropist, Fox, history records that, "For more than thirty years Fox enchained the House of Commons by his brilliant oratory, and won the admiration of men by his untiring efforts in favor of general freedom." And Allison writes of his (Mr. Fox's) "greatest appearances in Parliament," saying, "by the elevation of his sentiments, and the energy of his language exciting the admiration, not only of his partisans, but of his opponents. The station which he occupied in the British parliament was not that merely of a leader of a powerful and able party, he was at the head of the friends of freedom in the human race. To his words the ardent and enthusiastic everywhere turned as to those of the gifted spirit entrusted with their cause. To his support the oppressed and destitute universally looked as their last and best refuge in periods of disaster." There was never a time in this great minister's administration as there was in Mr. Pitt's when "the amazing number of 200,000 persons assembled in the park on October 9th, 1895, an immense throng surrounding his majesty's carriage, clamorously vociferating 'Bread!' 'Peace!' 'No Pitt!' some voices also shouting out 'No King!' while stones were thrown at the coach from all directions, and, on passing through Palace-yard, one of the windows was broken by a bullet from an air gun."

"William Pitt, who, like his father, had planned and gave to England Canada, did often plan to give to England the continent; but Bonaparte baffled and puzzled the great minister with his extraordinary skilled ability.

"Mr. Pitt, who despaired of opposing Bonaparte on the continent after Marengo, did not long survive the disastrous intelligence of Austerlitz. Worn out and broken by the endless anxieties of his situation, not even the glorious tidings of Trafalgar could revive the sinking spirit of this great minister. He died on the 23d of Jan. 1806, and was succeeded in the government by Mr. Fox, the same statesman who had, throughout every variety of fortune, arraigned his conduct of the war as imbecile and absurd, and who had all along professed his belief that in the original quarrel between Great Britain and revolutionized France, the blame lay with his own country, and, above all, with Mr. Pitt." So says authority. At the death of Mr. Pitt, his colleagues resigned, and a new ministry formed, the chief of whom were Lord Grenville, first lord of the treasury; Mr. Fox, secretary of state for foreign affairs, and Mr. Erskine, lord high chancellor. "A measure which will forever reflect glory upon the British nation was brought about by the new administration—we mean the abolition of the slave trade." All hail with noble greeting the philanthropical Fox! "The bill was introduced by Mr. Fox, notwithstanding the opposition it encountered from those who were interested in its continuance, it passed through both houses with a great majority.

This distinguished act of humanity was, in fact, one of his last measures. He also negotiated for a solid peace with Napoleon who so loved Fox as he hated Mr. Pitt. Great venerable prelate. England has not since seen nor heard a man nobler in creation and manhood as she did in Rt. Honorable Charles James Pox. Why, the great Gladstone, whom you have twice heard and styled "grand," even he, at the abolition of slavery in the British western shores, declared that the slaves on the plantation-estates in which he had interest were well fed, well clothed, well housed and generally well cared for, and lucratively condescended to diplomatically oppose such an abolition, caring not for civilization nor humanity. Rt. Honorable Charles James Fox died in his 59th year, at Chiswick house, in the same year, Sept. 13, 1806, that the Rt. Honorable William Pitt died in his 47th year. "Mr. Fox was lost to his country in September, 1806; and Napoleon ever afterward maintained, that had that great statesman lived, the negotiation would have been resumed and pushed to a successful close." This negotiation was for the giving of peace to the then troubled world. "And his remains were deposited in Westminster Abbey, within a few inches of his political opponent," where, noble prelate, you had the advantage of beholding his several illustrious epitaphs.

The Wealth of Colored People in the United States.

Rev. H. B. Parks, of the A. M. E. church, who was formerly a pastor in this city, read a paper before the Omaha (Nebraska) Preachers' Association, in which he clearly and briefly sets forth the accumulated wealth of the eleven million Negroes of the United States and Territories. There is real estate and property owned by them as follows:

Alabama	$ 9, 200,125
Oregon	85,000
Connecticut	500,155
Delaware	1,200,179
North Dakota	76,459
Florida	7,900,040
Utah	75,000
Iowa	2,500,372
Chicago alone	2,500,000
Indiana	4,004,113
Kentucky	5,900,000
Maine	175,211
Missouri	6,600,340
Minnesota	1,100,236
Montana	120,000
New York	17,400.756
North Carolina	11,010,652
Nevada	250,000
Arkansas	8,100,315
California	4,006,209
Colorado	3,100,472
District Columbia	5,300,033
South Dakota	175,225
Georgia	10,415,330
Indian Territory	600,000
Illinois	8,300,511
Kansas	3,900,222
Louisiana	18,100,528
Mississippi	13,490,213
Maryland	9,900,735
Michigan	4,800,000
New Jersey	3,300,185
New Hampshire	300,125
New Mexico	290,000
Nebraska	2,500,000
Massachusetts	9,004,122
Rhode Island	3,400,000
South Carolina	12,500,000
Tennessee	10,400,211
West Virginia	5,600,721
Virginia	4,900,000
Ohio	7,800,325
Pennsylvania	15,300,648
Texas	18,010,545
Vermont	1,100,371
Washington	575,000
Wyoming	231,115

The total amount of church property owned by Negroes in the United States is $16,310,441. The total amount of property owned by them is $263,000,000! To which, there ought, at least, be added to his accruing wealth 25 per cent more, or, in round numbers, about $70,000,000.

A railroad is to be built in Africa along the route of Explorer H. M. Stanley. It will pass through some of the richest cultivated and most popular regions of East Africa. It will be 357 miles long and cost $11,200,000. It will connect the Indian Ocean with Lake Victoria.

The continent of [illegible] area to Europe and [illegible] combined, comprising [illegible] 000 square miles. The [illegible] about 300,000,000, or more [illegible] times that of the United States. 8,500,000 nominal Christians, are of whom are Copts and A[illegible] one-fourth Protestants and [illegible] Roman Catholics. There are, but belo[illegible] Hindoos on the east coast. Tri[illegible]antly 50,000,000 Mohammedans and then 200,000,000 pagans.

In Africa 700 languages are spoken. If we were to send two missionaries to each people speaking a distinct language, we should need 1,400 workers, whereas there are not more than 500 or 600, all told, in Africa. The Soudan is a great belt stretching 5,500 miles across the continent, containing between 80,000,000 and 90,000,000 people. The Bible has been translated into sixty-six of the languages and dialects of Africa.

The people of Africa may be divided into two classes, native and foreign. The foreign element consists of Jews, Europeans, Arabs, Moors and Turks. The native element embraces six races, all somewhat allied. They all spring from the great Indo-Ethiopian family. The Berbers live in Northern Africa; the Copts are the descendants of the ancient Egyptians, and their home is in Northern Egypt. The Nilotic race comprises the Nubians, Abyssinians and the Callos along the eastern coast farther south. These people stand between the Berbers and the Negro. The Negroes live in the Soudan or Central Africa. The Bantre race occupy nearly the whole southern half of the continent. The Hottentots, Korannas and Bushmen make up the last class.

In Stanley's journey of 7,000 miles from Zanzibar to Banana, he saw neither a Christian disciple nor a man who had ever heard the gospel message. Between the Congo and the Zambesi, and the lakes and the Atlantic Ocean, is a densely populated country of savages, as yet unapproached. This is the stronghold of African slavery. A corrupted Christianity prevails among the Copts and Abyssinians. Mohommedanism rules over Northern Africa. The Jews are in the Barbary States and Egypt. Protestantism has the upper hand in Cape Colony.

France claims 2,783,000 square miles of Africa. British Africa contains 2,462,000 square miles, and Portugal, Germany and Spain own large districts. The Congo Free State comprises 1,508,000 square miles.

Less than 3,000,000 square miles remain independent and unappropriated by any foreign power. The question is: What will these nations do for Africa?

Some one told Mr. Grout, one of the first missionaries to Africa, that he was going out on a wild-goose chase. After thirty years of work he could say: "Well, if I did go on a wild-goose chase, I caught the goose."

Twelve years ago the natives of the Upper Congo had never seen a steamboat. Now there is a fleet of twenty steamers on the upper river. Africa has about 3,750 miles of completed railroads, and about 400 miles are under construction. Surveys are in process for making twice as many more.

The Baptists have thirty Churches in Liberia, and the President of the Republic is a Baptist.

The Universities Mission is between Zanzibar and Lake Nyassa. The Scotch Established Church is at Blantyre, the Free Church of Scotland at Livingstonia. The Church Missionary Society has the country around Lake Victoria Nyanza. The London Missionary Society has Lake Tanganyika and the neighboring country. North of the Zambesi are the French Protestants. The American Board has missions on the western coast. The Baptists are on the Congo, and the Livingstone Island Mission under the care of Rev. H. Grattan Guiness. The American Presbyterians have established themselves upon the western coast, and have missions at Corsico, Benito, Kangwe and Gaboon, from which they are pushing up the Ogowe river.

The native religion of Africa is a superstition called fetichism. The people believe in a supreme being, but give him no worship. They offer sacrifices to spirits, and wear charms to aid them in the accomplishment of their wishes and to ward off evil.

The Moravians went to Africa in 1737. George Schmidt established a mission 120 miles north of the Cape of Good Hope. Here he worked for nine years and gathered a company of converts numbering forty-seven families. He went back to Holland to induce others to join, but was not allowed to return to Africa. In 1792 the Moravians obtained permission to resume their labors. Three humble artisans were sent out, and among the first to welcome them was a poor old blind woman, who had been a pupil and convert of Schmidt's. She brought with her the New Testament that he had given her fifty years before."

Everybody should read the paper and keep up with the times.

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...ROM AFRICA.

...s E. Ransom, Chair... a Committee of ... Zulu Mission.

[illegible] said to a missionary: [illegible] sending you out. You are [illegible] good as your Book. If you [illegible] as good as your Book you would [illegible] for Christ in five years." What a piercing rebuke to us missionaries! God forgive us that, as living epistles, we are so far behind the written word! Let us shift none of the responsibility. Let us strive to come up to the measure of the Book. God knight us anew for this terrible conflict with centuries-old heathenism. We say this by the way of confession and prayer, for we wish no Pharisaic shadow to fall on our appeal to you.

Appeal we must, and we single out the financial part of your responsibility. Attention must be called again and again to the fact that the American Board is touching Africa with only a straw. Fifty-six thousand dollars a year is the small sum—the penny package dedicated to the redemption of a vast continent! Fifty-six thousand dollars for three African missions with their stations, out-stations, missionaries, helpers, schools, churches, established work, pioneer work, industrial beginnings and ever-growing needs! Compare this pittance with the ten times greater annual income of more than one American university! Fifty-six thousand dollars would not pay the annual expenses of some sugar estates in this little colony of Natal. Are we as "good as our Book?" A kingdom—a Christian kingdom—is the guerdon. Is $56,000 a year a fitting measure of our enthusiasm for this prize?

An eclipse—visible in South Africa! We were longing to advance and were preaching of the blessedness of giving to those who live in what at home would be called huts. We were blazing away toward the interior, and getting ready to give up some of our strongest men for Gazaland. We had pledged part of our salaries to open the long neglected Polela field and the work begun by the never-to-be-forgotten Pinkerton. We were striving to build up our all-important schools so as to fit boys and girls for the rapidly changing environment, and to fortify them against the corroding influences of superstition on the one hand and godless civilization on the other. We were beginning the medical department with its contingency of needs. We were hoping to plant and push in the cities where there is boundless opportunity and pressing demand. We had urged the board to begin a new mission in Central Africa—Ruwenzori, the "Mountains of the Moon." The "Caleb" in our heart and judgment says: "Let us go up at once and possess it, for we are well able to overcome it." Our thought was "Forward!" when over the sea comes the disheartening word—retrench. No money for your missionary just moved at great expense to Polela; no money granted for the stirring work in Durban; no money for the special calls from the schools to which kraal girls are flocking from their heathen homes, girls who must be clothed and fed as well as taught by the overworked teachers; no money to pay for the addition to the Amahlongwa cottage, work upon which was done by the missionary; no money for printing, though there is a famine need of books and tracts and Bible helps; no money or men for a new departure in strictly normal work, a vital need in our system; no new man to take the place of Mr. Wilder, who leaves one of the largest stations in his enthusiasm for Gazaland; no promise of new men to stay up the hands of the older missionaries; no promise of new workers to put the mission on a good business footing with some kind of reserve power; no help for the industrial work, though the "shop" is a venerable ruin, and though we know that every African tribe must learn to labor or must go to the wall! *Retrench!* To stand still at this age is to go backward. Retrench, when the battle of the Lord is upon us; retrench, when our force is not even a Spartan band in proportion; retrench, when every secular enterprise is driving ahead without a tithe of the promise of success involved in every mission undertaking; retrench, when America is inviting the whole world to examine her inexhaustible resources and unlimited enthusiasm in developing these resources! The word retrench is like a serpent's sting. We are bidding men look up. This word is enough to make a saint look down. We will look up. Surely God will touch your hearts and unchain cash and checks!

Cortez is said to have conceived the conquest of the whole country from the day of landing on the Mexican shores. The conquest of a continent is in our thought, for it is Christ's thought. Is it not yours? Who dares defend a penny-wise policy? Will you not heed the message of the heroic and terribly-tested Mackay, of Uganda? "Let us adopt," said he, "this principle (the cantilever principle) by analogy, as our own solution of the African problem. Instead of vainly struggling to perpetuate the method of feebly manned stations, each holding only precarious existence, and never able at best to exert more than a local influence, let us select a few particularly healthy sites, on each of which we shall raise an institution for imparting a thorough education, even to only a few. * * * Let each (institution) be planted on a base of a fund of its own; and for every man added to the staff abroad, let there be secured among our friends at home a guaranty of sufficient amount to support him. This is the land arm of the cantilever; the man in the field is the seaward arm. Each institution must be a model or normal school. * * * The pupils to receive not an elementary but as high an education as is in the power of their teachers to impart, only with the proviso that every pupil is to become a teacher himself. * * * From these centres, each with a large staff of teachers, the students will go forth to labor among their countrymen, thus filling up the gap between the long arms of the cantilever. * * * We must educate, and that thoroughly, those who will, in time, take our place in the Christianizing of their own continent * * * while provision is made for imparting a thoroughly good education that must be pervaded in every part by a Christian spirit, and based on the Bible, which will be the leading text-book and which all must learn without exception! In this way probably soon, but under our present system NEVER, will the prophecy of Victor Hugo be fulfilled, that the next century will make a man of the African.

Here in Natal are the conditions desired. The "seaward arm" is eager to span the chasm. O "landward arm," awake? O churches at home, awake to Christ's commission and this dark land's cry!!!"

PROCLAMATION.

Office of Home and Foreign Missionary Society, African Methodist Episcopal Church, 61 Bible House, New York.

To the Presiding Elders, Pastors, Officers, Lay Members, Sabbath School Scholars, Superintendents and Friends, Greeting:

We trust, dear brethren, it is not necessary to employ much argument to convince you that the time has arrived in which some new and vigorous exertions are indispensable for the raising of the necessary funds to carry on our work in the mission fields where we are now operating. Without some effort of this kind it is utterly impossible to accomplish what can and ought to be done. We feel fully persuaded that if the appeal published by the Board of Missions, which has been scattered broadcast throughout the church, is respected as it ought, it will, under the Divine blessing, enable us to come in possession of suitable funds, not only to afford a more ample support of the missionaries who are now employed and successfully laboring in foreign lands, but it would allow us to give heed to the numerous appeals which are of the most inviting nature for the spreading of the Master's kingdom in other directions, which are eager for our coming. On the account of the inadequate pecuniary resources we are unable to heed these appeals. We cherish the hope the time is not far when a thorough awakening in this direction will deluge the church and the loud, important demands heeded. As the Secretary of Missions, I call upon you my Christian brethren and friends, dearly beloved yoke fellows in the kingdom of grace, as the professed disciples of Christ, to consider this important crisis and the momentous objects which are now brought before your view. A whole continent to be redeemed from heathen night and be made to see the glorious gospel, happy day! when the Son of Righteousness shall rise with healing in his wings and thereby save a nation from eternal death. As ministers and lay members you will acknowledge that you are not your own, but that you were bought with a price and are bound to glorify God in your bodies and spirits which are His. If it be so, your silver and your gold are the Lord's and you are under obligations to employ them in such a manner as will most effectually promote the glory of Him by whose bounty they were given you. With this great principle confronting us, won't you consider the pressing call of a large mission field, consider the loud and affecting cries of the destitute, crying aloud, "Send us the bread of eternal life. Come and tell us about the Lamb that was slain. Come and tell us about Him who came to make men free from the bondage of sin and death. Come and tell us about Him who invites all to come and drink of the water of life." These poor perishing souls know nothing of the precious privileges with which you are surrounded. Consider the honor of the church with which we are connected, the interest of religion for which you profess to feel the infinite value of immortal souls who are perishing for lack of knowledge and the authority of that God who commands you to compassionate them and the guilt which you will contract if the health of the church should languish, or souls perish by your negligence, or parsimony; consider these things. I therefore in conclusion would again urge upon you, my dear beloved brethren, everywhere to be influenced by these holy considerations and enter fully into the work with us, the officers of the department of missions, in making this great and potent work a glorious success, as it is our highest and only aim with and through the divine guidance to labor for the extension of Redeemer's kingdom.

I am your brother in the conflict for the prosperity and spread of the blessed gospel of the Son of God.

W. B. DERRICK.

Bishops' Residences.

Bishop D. A. Payne, D. D., L. L. D. Evergreen Cottage, Wilberforce, Greene Co., Ohio.

Bishop A. W. Wayman, D. D., 127 East Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

Bishop T. M. D. Ward, D. D., Bennings, D. C.

Bishop John M. Brown, D. D., D. C. L., 1,424 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C.

Bishop H. M. Turner, D. D., L. L. D., 30 Young street, Atlanta, Ga., and 1,923 Ann street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bishop Gaines, D.D., 360 Houston St., Atlanta, Ga.

Bishop B. W. Arnett, D. D., Wilberforce, Green Co., Ohio.

Bishop B. T. Tanner, D. D., 2,908 Diamond street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Bishop A. Grant, D. D., San Antonio, Texas.

Bishop B. F. Lee, 1,134 Carpenter St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Bishop M. B. Salters, Columbia, South Carolina.

Bishop J. A. Handy, 614 Troup Ave., Kansas City, Kan.

Alaska at the Fair.

In the gallery of the Government Building at the World's Fair is the Alaskan exhibit, where are shown samples of minerals, wares, and household utensils manufactured by the natives. Samples of grain are a revelation as to the richness of the soil in parts of this far-away corner of the United States. The most attractive features of the exhibit are the distinctively Alaskan wares, which reveal an unexpected skill among these people. Their carving in ivory, horn and wood is shown by many samples, and there are many pieces of metal work which show much ingenuity.—[Scientific American.

RELIGIOUS READING.

THE HOME OF THE SOUL.

What a beautiful thought was that of Moses, the man of God, "O God! thou art our dwelling place in all generations!" Changes are continually occurring in this world; man, being in honor, abideth not; kingdoms rise and fall; the day is coming when the earth and all the works that are therein shall be burned up; they shall wax old like a garment, and as a vesture shall be changed; they shall be folded up and laid aside as worn out clothing, to be used no more in the same fashion; but the eternity and immutability of our God and Savior shall ever remain the same for our consolation and refuge.

The holy apostle affords us the example of staying himself upon the same consideration. Since such is the steadfastness of the Most High, every word of His is reliable, every promise is worthy of unintermitted trust. That promise can no more fail, than Jehovah himself can cease to exist. Our Lord has confirmed it, when He said, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away."

Whatever changes or reverses therefore may take place in sublunary affairs, though we may lose house and home, and our worldly all, we have in our Maker a changeless dwelling-place. The bosom of God is the Home of the Soul.

So saith St. John, "He that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God." To dwell in God, or to have God for our dwelling-place, implies reconciliation, for "how can two walk together," much less dwell together, "except they be agreed?" It implies nearness of access. "They that are far from thee shall perish, but it is good for me to draw near unto God." It implies trust and confidence. No one would build on a fluctuating sea. But "the Lord is my rock and my fortress, who is a rock save our God?" "The name of the Lord is a strong tower; the righteous runneth into it, and is safe." It implies a right of some sort, for a man's dwelling-place is his own. Every man's house is his castle. He is presumed to have the right of occupation and use. So the pious call th, "O God thou art my God; early will I seek thee." And God refuses not to acknowledge him. "Be not dismayed, for I am thy God." "Hear, O Israel, I am God, even thy God." It implies permanence. A dwelling is not an inn or a lodging place for a night. Neither is it a temporary habitual residence. Men are, indeed, ready enough to run to God in a storm, and to quit Him as soon as the storm blows over; but to fly to Him for refuge and treat Him as a mere convenience is a very different thing from making Him our dwelling place at all times. "Trust in Him at all times, ye people; pour out your hearts before Him; God is a refuge for us."

The future condition of the children of God must be infinitely preferable to their present state. The clay tenement which we now inhabit is but a temporary lodging. The mansion to which we are going is "a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." There is all the difference between a palace and an inn. The moment, then, that announces our release should not be so gloomy as it is often represented.

If our hearts were what they should be, we would feel like the happy school-boy, when he quits his tasks at the holidays. At every homeward step familiar objects greet his eye. The church spire rises in the distance. Scenes thicken fast associated with some interesting recollection. The old trees, each of which has its own personal history, bend to welcome him. His father's house comes in sight, and his heart bounds with pleasure; His feet cannot fly fast enough to bring him home! Once within the doors, what embraces! what congratulations! what shouts of joy! O Christians! if we have not similar exultations at the thought of going 'home, to our father's house, I fear me it is because we are conscious of being truants and delinquents; and sin, with its leaden load retards our steps.

There have been those who have thought with lively pleasure of God as the home of the soul. The last entry of David Brainard in his diary was, "O my dear God, I am speedily coming to Thee, I hope! Hasten the day, O Lord, if it be Thy blessed will." Mrs. Rumff's last words were, "I have been a stranger on the earth, but I return to my true country." "And we desire that every one of you do show the same diligence to the full assurance of hope unto the end."—[Presbyterian.

OUR COUNTRY'S GREAT WANT.

The language of one of the lights of England, may, with slight alteration be most fitly adopted by us in reference to our country's salvation. "We want a better church to make a better nation. Without a better church we cannot have a much better nation. We want more religion for ourselves; we need to keep what we have; we need more for the wonderful age in which we live, to fit us for our duty to that; and we need more for the great missionary work to which we are called. The conversion of this land is a mighty achievement and requires the most robust and athletic piety.

"We want intelligence warmed with a holy enthusiasm guided by intelligence; a religion of power, of love and of sound mind; a religion combining something of the enthusiasm of prophets, the zeal of apostles, the self-denial of pilgrims and the constancy of martyrs. Our churches must be composed of members strong in faith and fervent in prayer—of members separated from the world, spiritually minded, self denying, rejoicing in hope, and waiting, looking and longing for the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ—of members who consider this world not so much a place for present gratification as of discipline, probation and preparation for future glory. We cannot convert the world as we now are. We may and shall do something; we have done something; but we ought to do more. We may have the blessing; but unless we become more earnest in piety, we shall not have the fulness of the blessing. We may lay the wave-sheaf upon the altar; but we shall do little towards gathering the harvest. We have done lesser things; but we have not cast down the demon from a possessed, convulsed and tortured world. And why can we not cast him out? Our Lord shall answer the question: 'This kind goeth not forth but by prayer and fasting.' We want money; we want men; but there is something we want more than either, and which, if we had it, would give us more of both of these,—and that is FAITH AND PRAYER".—[Home Miss.

"SUCH IS MY INTENTION."

A Sandwich Islander being urged to give his heart to God, replied, "Such is my intention." This man was one of a great class, to be found wherever the gospel is faithfully preached. It is the intention of every individual who believes in the necessity of personal piety to give his heart to God, sooner or later. It is especially so in seasons of revival, whether sinners are awakened or not. It is the intention of all, with the exception of downright skeptics, to become religious before they die.

Whether the Sandwich Islander ever fulfilled his intention—whether he ever gave his heart to God—we do not know. It is doubtful, to say the least; as he evidently was not ready to do it when he made the declaration. But, however, it may have been with him, multitudes in this land have intended to give their hearts to God, who have never done it. There are many of the same class, at this moment in every Christian community. Were you to urge them to the duty, they would answer, "This is our intention." And it is. They would shudder at the thought of dying unprepared. It would be doing them great injustice, to say that they are not sinners. They do mean to repent sooner or later. But the intention of any impenitent sinner to give his heart to God, is a very different thing from actually doing it. Thousands upon thousands have "resolved and re-resolved, and died the same."

Satan selects his disciples when they are idle, but Christ chose his while they were at work, either mending their nets or casting them into the sea.[—Farendon.

Remedy for Nose Bleeding.

The only reliable remedy for bleeding at the nose is to move the jaws rapidly. This has been known for years, but a modern fad has made it much more easy to adhere to the prescription. If a person who is suffering from severe hemorrhage of this character will chew gum viciously for a minute or two the bleeding will entirely cease, and it is important for him to keep some gum in his pocket, so that when the feeling of fullness which precedes the renewal of attack comes on, he can avert the danger in a few minutes.—[Chicago Herald.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

A leech has three jaws, which form a triangle.

The solid nutriment in an egg equals one-third of its weight.

Nearly 300,000 pounds of aluminum were produced in this country last year.

India ink is made in Japan from the soot obtained by burning the shells of an oily nut.

A hive of 5000 bees should produce fifty pounds of honey every year and multiply tenfold in five years.

Dew has a preference for some colors. It is said that while a yellow board attracts dew, a red or black one beside it will be perfectly dry.

A new glass for thermometers is unaffected by a heat of 1000 degrees, the ordinary glass being unreliable above 750 degrees on account of its tendency to soften.

The carbon of the food, mixed with the oxygen of the air, furnishes fuel for the body, which evolves the heat in exactly the same way that a fire or candle does.

Experiments have been made by MM. Goutes and Sibillot with the view of adopting aluminum as a material for the gas-holders of dirigible balloons instead of silk or other stuffs, and the results of their experiments have been satisfactory.

A trolley wire snapped and fell on the South Boulevard, near Third avenue, in New York City, and one end, from which a white flame shot, struck William J. Jones in the right eye, destroying the sight. He is suing for $100,000 damages.

In producing the metal of the future, aluminum, America is in it, as usual. Bauxite, the aluminum ore, was first found in Pike County, Alabama, in 1889. The Warwhoop bank, in the latter place, has been quite extensively operated since 1892, and considerable quantities of the metal taken out.

The Northwestern Lancet is authority for the statement that the drowning of expert swimmers is not to be explained as is commonly supposed by cramps, but by the perforation of the ear drum. The vertigo and unconsciousness which precedes death is caused by the water entering the body through the perforations in the drum.

With the introduction of the arc light a new insect was found—a huge bug with mandibles whose bite was to be dreaded. With the coming of the electric cars a small insect of the shape, size and color of the flea has made its appearance. No one as yet can explain its presence. It possesses wings and its principal habit is to fly into the mouth, nose or eyes of the person when the car is going at a very lively rate of speed. Motormen are at times bothered with them, more especially in the afternoon and early in the evening.

Contrary to the opinion of very eminent geologists, Professor Bonney contends that glaciers exert no excavating action, and this conclusion he bases on facts observed by him in the Swiss Alps. He had followed up many of the valleys in Switzerland, and the work of the glaciers in every instance should, he believes, be classed rather as abrasive than erosive. In the absence, however, of the erosive theory, it will be difficult to account for the present character of many of the lochs on the west coast and in the interior of Scotland.

A Famous Pianist's Sprightly Remark.

Stupid as a pianist, is a simile at once apt and exact. A man like Paderewski, who divides his time between practicing in private and performing in public, has little leisure for the study of differential calculus, cuneiform inscriptions or any one of the other thousand subjects of which a proper understanding is the manifest characteristic of a cultivated and sprightly mind. Nevertheless, before sailing for other shores, Paderewski managed to get off a little jest. It was a poor thing, and not his own. Yet, uttered by an artist as surprising as he, it is not undeserving of record.

Whether by bribe, by flattery or by both, history does not aver; but by some means a mother and daughter managed to gain access to his sanctum. The mother was proud of her daughter, as mothers will be, and as for the daughter, she had aspirations. She had been taught to play, she thought she played well, and, to make a long story short, she ardently desired Paderewski's opinion of her prowess. She came, then, saw the piano and attempted its conquest. Paderewski listened, or appeared to, while the mother beat time approvingly. At last, with a final crash, the girl rose from the stool, and the mother flushed with pleasure.

"Tell me," she whispered to the artist. "Tell me in confidence. What do you think of her?"

Amiably the artist rubbed his hands.

"I think she must be very charitable."

"Charitable? Charitable!"

"Yes," Paderewski sweetly repeated. "Charitable. She lets not her left hand know what her right hand doth."—Once A Week.

Hard Luck.

"Yes," said the retired showman, "it is curious how hard luck will follow a man when once things get to going against him."

"For instance," said a friend.

"Well, when I was younger than I am now I was in the museum freak business. I had a lot of freaks that I sent around the country, and they were making money for me by the peck. The best one I had was a bearded lady. It was in the early days of bearded ladies, and they were good attractions. My lady had whiskers a foot long and a mustache that would have made a pard green with envy.

"The beard was no fake either, and she was featured in every town that she visited. I though that I had a card that would be good for a couple of seasons at least. Just as things were getting rosy she took sick and died."

"That was hard luck!" said the friend.

"Hard luck!" replied the retired showman, "hard luck ain't no name for it. Besides losing my freak, she left a wife and two children that I had to support for six months."—Buffalo Express.

TEMPERANCE.

THE COLD WATER BIRD.

I was wakened this morning at early dawn
By the sweetest, softest singing;
From the orchard near and the forest afar
Came the bird notes clearly ringing.

As I leaned far out from the window seat,
And smelled the breath of the clover,
I heard in the cherry tree down by the gate
These words sung over and over:

"Cold water! Cold water! Cold water!"
'Twas all;
Not another note did he sing
The whole concert through save these words
I tell you—
Then away on swift cleaving wing.
—Youth's Temperance Banner.

A CAUSE FOR IT.

The father of thirteen children said to Dr. Lees: "Doctor, how is it all my children die in decline when young? None of them reached more than twenty. My wife was not unhealthy, and see what a stout man I am." The doctor informed him that drink had destroyed the beginnings of life, so that he had transmitted a corrupt type to his children. This is nature's law, and when it is violated she exacts fearful penalty. The god of the wine-cup is an old deceiver. He promises pleasure, but brings pain. What tears and sorrows, what pains and penalties, what blood and bane, what fightings and frights, what misery and madness, what woes and weepings follow in his train! Alcohol in all its combinations is devoid of nutritious characteristics, and is found to be inimical to the healthy functions of the animal economy but productive of unnatural injurious excitement, physical disorder and morbid debility.

LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL.

A recent number of the London Medical Pioneer devotes much of its space to an extended account of the London Temperance Hospital. Its last annual report shows that during the nineteen and a quarter years the hospital has been in existence 8506 in-patients have been admitted; that of these, 583, or sixty-two per cent., have died. This is stated to be a lower death-rate than that of any general hospital in London. Of these 8506 in-patients 4369 were registered as abstainers and 3842 as non-abstainers. The hospital has also an out-patient department in which there have been during the whole period 43,642 cases receiving non-alcoholic treatment. The London Temperance Hospital, besides the suffering it has alleviated, has been one of the most valuable object-lessons ever presented in any country for the promotion of the temperance reform.—National Temperance Advocate.

WORDS OF ARCHBISHOP IRELAND.

Archbishop Ireland in his great address at the opening of the World's Temperance Congress in Chicago, said among other things: "My theory about the different methods of temperance work is this: There is the enemy before us, menacing our homes, our souls, society and religion, and I say to the friends of temperance, go at the enemy. One with a gun, another with a Krupp cannon, if you like, but hit him. I may have my own special ideas and my own methods, but I have made it a rule in my temperance work never to speak an unkind word of other methods. As a matter of fact we need all those methods. We need moral suasion, for without moral suasion laws are of no account. Men make laws and observe laws and enforce laws when they are themselves convinced. We must speak to the feelings and to the reason of man. Then we need religion. We need that moral strength which only comes from the skies to build up and awake the poor trembling victim of intemperance. And we need laws, because they are the expression of the moral and intellectual convictions of our souls. Where there are no laws against evil there is the danger that we do not comprehend the evils; and we need laws not because laws can create virtue themselves, but to ward off the evil hand of the enemy from individual and social virtue. We need the laws as a protest against iniquity. We need the laws to defend the bulwarks of society. When we unite and go forth from this temperance congress with a resolve to live with a cordial amity and to deal, as well as can each and every one of us, the heaviest blows against alcohol, immense results shall have been obtained."

THE VERDICT OF SCIENCE.

"When we remember," says Dr. Ridge, "that alcoholic liquors are not known to have been used till centuries after the appearance of man on the globe; that all animate creation below man lives and thrives without them; and that there have been, and still are, millions of our fellow-creatures of both sexes and of all ages, who live and move and have their being without any such liquors, I think we are justified in saying that they are in no sense necessary to healthy life."

It is a fact that no living animal or plant can be supported on such fluids; on the contrary, they all become sickly, and perish under such influence; thus, for example, if you put a few ounces of alcohol into a pail of water in which are living fish, you will find that the fish will die in a very short time.

"My opinion," says Sir John Hall, "is that neither spirits, wine, nor malt liquor is necessary for health. The healthiest army I ever served with had not a single drop of any of them."

Having now seen that alcohol is neither a food nor an aid to digestion, nor a necessary of life, the question may naturally be asked, what is alcohol? Alcohol is nothing more or less than a dangerous irritant and fatal poison. And just as other deadly poisons, such as arsenic, may in certain cases be used in small quantities as medicine so also, if it has any use at all, the only legitimate use of alcohol is as a medicine. We learn from all standard books which treat on chemistry, that alcohol is regarded and classed as a poison.

"It is a dangerous poison," says Dr. Carpenter.

"It constitutes a powerful narcotic poison," says Professor Christion.

It is described as a poison in "Materia Medica," and as an "irritant and fatal poison," by Pereira.

The French, English and American dispensatories, the highest authorities we have on such matters, describe alcohol as "a powerful irritant poison, rapidly causing intoxication, and, in large quantities, death."

"Alcohol," says Sir Andrew Clarke, "is a poison; so is strychnine, so is opium; it ranks with all these agents."

Sir Astley Cooper says, "I never suffer ardent spirits in my house, thinking them evil spirits, spirits and poisons are synonymous terms—that is, they mean the same thing."

We are assured by Dr. Gordon that "it would be difficult to find a more destructive poison than ardent spirits."

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

The Catholic temperance societies of the United States have more than 100,000 members.

"The best drunken mechanic I know never did a stroke of good work when drunk."—T. V. Powderly, head of the Knights of Labor.

Temperance is not simply prohibition, it is not simply total abstinence; but it is a trained will, an obedient spirit, and a life pure and peaceable.

The Edinburgh School Board agreed at a recent meeting that a special time should be set apart every month for systematic teaching of the subject of temperance.

The ideal temperance is that of a sound mind in a sound body. Temperance means purity, chastity, and abstinence. It means health of body, clearness of mind, fidelity of conscience. In the family it implies love; in society, brotherhood; in the State, loyalty.

The total estimated strength of the juvenile temperance movement in the United Kingdom is 19,903 societies, with 2,664,602 members. This children's work is one of the great factors in the making of a sober England. The same is true of the Loyal Temperance Legion work in this country.

Among the most interesting features of the W. C. T. U. exhibit in the Woman's Building in the World's Fair is the original petition to the Governments of the world in favor of temperance legislation. It now contains more than 3,000,000 signatures, and opportunity is given to all who attend the Fair to add their names.

The City of Lubeck, Germany, is preparing to celebrate this year its 750th anniversary.

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT.

What the Council of Bishops Said in their Quadrennial Address to the Late General Conference in Philadelphia.

The Department of Missions necessarily lies at the foundation of all church extension and propagation, and no ecclesiastical denomination is entitled to any respect which is devoid of a fully-equipped missionary machinery. In the language of a distinguished colleague, Bishop Dickerson: "The subject of Missions is of fundamental importance. The advance and spread of the Redeemer's kingdom, the reaching out of the gospel to take in and embrace the world, is of far more importance than the parceling out of that work which is already firmly established." The demands of this department deserve the best thought, the most skillful and thorough analysis, that can be given to it. The nature, proportions and scope of the enterprise are but imperfectly apprehended by our ministry, and understood by our people. If the greatness of the numbers and the depth and urgency of the need of those in foreign lands to whom, in the providence of God, our Church is called to minister the gospel, were fully known, our apathy would surely give place to the compassion with which the Lord looked down upon the multitude, "scattered abroad as sheep having no shepherd."

The time has fully come when broader and more vigorous measures should be devised to satisfy this great and growing demand. Evasive pleas of ignorance, poverty and home wants will no longer relieve us of responsibility. God holds men as much responsible for what they might have known as for what they do not know. It is a standing reflection of our Lord and Saviour—a reflection, too, that we as a church should profit by—that the children of this world are, in their generation, wiser than the children of light. At this active and progressive day in the history of the Church, when the world is busy with secular affairs, it is more than a censure; in the face of the demands and opportunities of our times, missionary apathy assumes the proportions of a crime.

Africa and the Islands of the Sea, where the people of our race are found in large numbers, are not the only places requiring our attention and interest; but wherever there is a heart unregenerated and a soil predestrianized by a heathen, a field is found for our prayers, sympathies and operations.

THE CARE OF INFANTS.

Mothers Must Exercise Extra Vigilance in Hot Weather.

At this season of the year too much attention cannot be paid to the care of the little ones, who are so susceptible to the pernicious influences of hot and "muggy" weather, says Dr. J. F. Whitmyer, in the New York World. The necessity for such attention becomes quite apparent when one considers the fact that of all fatal affections occurring during the first year of life nearly forty per cent. are diseases of the digestive organs, while about twenty per cent. are diseases of the organs of respiration. Of the first mentioned, summer complaint and cholera infantum constitute the great majority of cases.

The causes of summer complaints can invariably be traced to one or two factors—atmospheric or dietetic.

When caused by the atmosphere it is due to the large percentage of moisture which it contains. This prevents the proper evaporation of the perspiration from the skin, which in turn causes a sour stomach and the usual consequences so familiar to mothers who live in a densely populated neighborhood. With proper precautions many cases of summer complaint could be prevented.

During the hot weather very young children should be bathed night and morning and sponged several times a day with water at a temperature of about ninety degrees. The cooling effect of this seems to be greater and more lasting than when cold water is used. By dissolving a small quantity of baking soda in the water prickly heat, which is a great source of annoyance to the little ones, can usually be prevented.

A bath thermometer should always be used, as the temperature of the water cannot be actually determined with the hand.

When possible children under two years of age should be sent to the country and kept there until October.

Many of the "dietetic" cases can be prevented by the observance of such simple precautions as regularity in time and quantity of each feeding. Nursing mothers should avoid such articles of diet as crabs, lobster, clams and codfish, as they are frequently the cause of hives.

Under no circumstances should nursing children be weaned during the hot summer months, as it renders them liable to an attack of summer complaint, which in such cases is always very serious. A fact that is seldom thought of by many mothers is that a child can be thirsty without necessarily being hungry at the same time. They therefore compel it to eat in order to satisfy its thirst. An occasional drink of water instead of food will do much towards preventing an attack of the much-dreaded summer complaint. When there is the least ground for supposing that the water is contaminated with disease germs, or when impure, it should be thoroughly boiled before using.

When a child is taken with an attack of summer complaint and a doctor is not at hand, a dose of castor oil should be given at once and followed in two or three hours by a teaspoonful of compound chalk mixture, which dose may be repeated every hour or two until the symptoms cease.

A CURIOUS method was recently used in Illinois to take the foul air out of a well. The well was to be cleaned, but the man that took the job was afraid to go down until he had ascertained the quality of the air at the bottom. He let down a lighted candle, and when it descended to about six feet of the bottom it went out as suddenly as though extinguished by a whiff of air. That was all he wanted to know. He was then sure that the well had poisonous gas in it, and took a small umbrella, tied a string to the handle and lowered it open into the well. Having let it go nearly to the bottom, he drew it up, carried it a few feet from the well and upset it. He repeated this operation twenty or thirty times, with all the bystanders laughing at him, then again lowered the light, which burned clear and bright even at the bottom. He then condescended to explain that the gas in the well was carbonic acid gas, which is heavier than air, and therefore could be brought in an umbrella just as though it were so much water. It was a simple trick, yet perfectly effective.

CURIOUS FACTS.

There are 900 deaf mutes in Kansas.

Wasp paper will take ink as well as any.

Scotland uses American spinning wheels.

There are forty-three mountains 6000 feet and upwards in North Carolina.

Captain Smith, of Clinton, N. C., has a hen fourteen years old and almost featherless.

A carpet taken from the floor of the San Francisco (Cal.) Mint has been made to yield $5500.

The quickest time ever made by a steamer between Hong Kong, China, and England was twenty-four days.

The maize crop of the United States covers an area greater than England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland and Denmark.

A million dollars in gold coin will weigh 3685.8 pounds, and a million dollars in silver coin will weigh 58,929.9 pounds.

Wade Huston, of Princeville, Washington, caught a porcupine and sheared off all its quills. The porcupine knows its means of defence are gone and is as meek need be.

In Yaquana recently a strong land wind drove out to sea an enormous number of insects, which fell on the water and perished. The water was covered with them. Many bees were lost.

A remarkable accident occurred to Cobb Harris, of Oneonta, Ala. He was riding a mule, when the animal suddenly threw his head up, striking Harris on the chin, and breaking his jawbone.

In the Vatican at Rome there is a marble statue with natural eyelashes, the only one with this peculiarity in the world. It represent Araidne sleeping on the island of Naxos at the moment when she was deserted by Theseus.

Bert Newman, of Centralia, Mo., has been shot, stabbed, clubbed, chopped with an axe and had the life almost kicked out of him, but lives today and occupies the responsible position of dog-killer for the town of Columbia.

A little colored boy was sunning himself on the banks of a stream at Macleny, Fla., when he saw an alligator hastily approaching. The lad fled and took refuge in a tree, where he was held a prisoner three hours, the reptile occasionally looking up and snapping its jaws at him.

H. L. Jones records an example of a graft-hybrid between two different varieties of geranium, a red and a white. In several successive years the flowers partook of the characters of both parents; some pure red, some pure white. Other had some of the petals white, other red; while in others again the petals were red mottled with white, or mottled with red.

Tom Flemming, of Memphis, Tenn., saved about twelve dollars by not recording deeds and mortgages representing property worth $100,000. A thief plundered the trunk, robbed it of $2633 in gold coin, and burned the mortgages to make a light while he ransacked the house. As the papers are destroyed, the nominal owners of the mortgaged property will dispute Flemming's claim.

The Use of Vines.

Suppose, for instance, that on a broken site you have a house which shows a long main wall, of rough stone below and of wood above, with at one end a projecting turret where the stonework has been carried to a higher point, and at the other end a piazza with sturdy posts and a low sloping roof. Clothe such a house all in creepers of one sort and you do your best to obliterate the architect's accentuations and to turn what should be a stikingly picturesque into a monotonous picture.

But plant Japanese ivy against the long recessed wall; let Virginia creepers drape, more loosely and boldly, the projecting turret; in the angle between the turret and the long wall set a trumpet creeper, whose dark, glossy foliage will contrast with the lighter tone of the Japanese ivy and the medium tone of the turret vines; let honeysuckles and clematis twine around your piazza posts, and then you will have draperies which will be beautifully varied in themselves, and will accent, not conceal, the architect's intentions, while bringing his features into closer harmony with one another and the ground which bears them.—Art Out of Doors.

Valuable Woods of Argentine.

While the upper provinces and territories of the Argentine Republic are an almost unbroken forest of primeval proportions, in which are to be found hundreds of kinds of hard woods susceptible of the very finest polish and presenting the most exquisite colorings, yet the country is almost devoid of the soft woods of commerce. There are pines both in Misiones and along the Cordilleras of Patagonia, but they are quite inaccessible to market; and there are also immense cedar forests, which are just now beginning to be exploited. At present, however, the only woods which reach Buenos Ayres, or are shipped abroad are the hard woods of the Gran Chaco. Owing to their specific gravity it is impossible to float the logs down the Parana River; but they are brought down in chatas, or flat-bottomed boats, or are loaded from the banks directly in sailing vessels bound to European ports. There is a growing demand for them both in German and French manufacturing centers, where they are used for cabinet work or are sawed into ornamental veneering.—American Agriculturist.

A Newspaper Shot.

The coach which goes daily from Dartmouth to Torcross and thence to Kingsbridge is driven by one Sanders. Sanders carries for distribution along his route a large number of copies of a "daily," which are done up in wrappers and addressed. During the twelve-mile drive from Torcross to Kingsbridge he delivers some fifty newspapers. Keeping a supply tucked under his left arm, Sanders, when the coach is approaching at full speed a newspaper subscriber's house, grasps a copy with his right hand, and, at the exact moment, sends it flying from the top of the coach into a doorway or through an open window, and he rarely misses his aim.—Boston Globe.

THE BASIS, TERMS AND PROFFER OF ORGANIC UNITY

Between the A. M. E. Church and the A. M. E. Z. Church, submitted to the Annual and Quarterly Conferences and to the membership at large for their disposition.

Ministers and Members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and African ean Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, in all and every part of the world.

GREETING:

Grace, mercy and peace from God our Father, through our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit; which hath begotten us unto a lively hope of a blissful immortality; to whom be glory, both now and forever. Amen.

We, the Bishops, Chief Pastors and obedient servants of the aforesaid churches, assembled in joint council by order of our respective General Conferences, most respectfully beg leave to submit the following for your attention and consideration:

For twenty-eight years, or more, Committees, Commissions, and the Bishops, of the aforesaid churches, have been meeting, from time to time, with a view of effecting an organic union between these two venerated bodies; and in keeping with the last prayer of our Saviour, making the two denominations a unit, which is now one in Ecclesiastical Polity, Faith, Doctrine, Forms and Usages. For the reason we are both Episcopal Methodist, and are Scripturally cosmopolitan in belief and practice, maintaining as we do, the Fatherhood of God, and the brotherhood of man.

But in every instance some non-essential issue, or definition of some term, or magnified technicality, has intervened, and the object sought, and so much desired, has been foiled, thus perpetuating a species of ecclesiastic feudalism which has weakened and retarded our religious influence among the people, and in some instances, has been productive of results painfully sinful. Too frequently we have engaged in a competitive warfare, where nothing was at stake but the ambition of denominational conquest. Especially has this been the case with many of our ministers and lay members.

Our two last General Conferences which met in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Pa. respectively, created a joint commission, consisting of twelve members each, representing these bodies respectively; in the month of May, 1892, which twenty-four commissioners met and deliberated in Harrisburg, Pa. While this commission did not reach a basis of organic union wholly satisfactory to each General Conference, they did finally evolve such prospective terms and agreement, as enabled them to decide upon a name. This hitherto insurmountable difficulty, having been overcome, the further disposition of terms, conditions and arrangements for organic union, were referred to the two Episcopal Councils combined, and ordered to be submitted to the churches, as hereinafter provided.

That the object may be consummated, Heaven honored, the unity of the church subserved, our people made more integral and the hearts of millions turned toward God, we, therefore invoke the prayers, charity, patience and loving-kindness, of all who are of the household of faith, upon this, the result of our prayerful labor.

TERMS OF ORGANIC UNION.

1st. Finding that both the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church have such an Episcopal form of government as is common to Episcopal Methodists; and that they alike have the twenty five articles of religion, the general rules, the restrictive rules, and the same ordination, eucharistic, marriage, baptismal, and burial service, with class meetings, love feasts and other forms of worship peculiar to Episcopal Methodism; with general, annual, district and quarterly conferences, and such-like. We recommend that they all be retained in the United Church, with all the rights, prerogatives and responsibilities as at present.

2d. Finding that both churches believe that the sacred Scriptures, is the word of God, and that the ministers and members have a concordant faith upon all the cardinal doctrines of Christianity; such as conviction for sin, justification by faith, sanctification by the Holy Spirit, the immortality of the soul, the resurrection of the dead, and other fundamental doctrines of Methodism, which will need no change or modification. We recommend that all statutory laws and rules be submitted to the United General Conference, for such alterations, modifications or addenda, as may be found necessary to perfect and perpetuate the union.

3. As the general conference of both connections have agreed upon a name for the United Church, namely: African and Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, we submit the same for the concurrence of the hereinafter designated conferences and congregations.

4th. All deeds, titles, claims and mortgages, for or against either of the said churches or denominations, shall vest or be fixed in the United Church, on and after the ratification of this agreement, and the trustees or officials, shall sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded as though no change of title had taken place.

5th. That the propositions, articles and terms of agreement for the consummation of the unity of the two churches, as above named and defined, we propose that the same be submitted to all the annual conferences and churches or worshipping congregations throughout the bounds of both connections for their approval or ratification. And when a majority of all the annual conferences and three-fourths of all the quarterly conferences, and three-fourths of all the churches or worshipping congregations, who shall be communicant members at the time the vote is submitted and may be taken, shall concur or by an affirmative vote, shall ratify the same —the A. M. E. Church and the A. M. E. Z. Church shall be declared one church, or denomination under the name of the "African and Zion Methodist Episcopal Church."

Mission churches or congregations will not be required to vote in determining the final result of this question, as they are more subordinate or dependent than egular and mandatory.

6th. The several or respective Bishops presiding over the annual Conferences in each connection, on and after August 1st, 1892, shall submit these propositions to the said Conferences, and the majority vote, pro or con, shall be recorded upon the proceedings, and published with the minutes. And the Bishops presiding shall certify to the same, with the Conference secretary, and forward the certificate to the secretary of their respective Episcopal board or council. Also, the presiding elders shall, as they go the rounds of their quarterly meeting services, submit the same to the quarterly Conferences, and to all the churches or congregations in their several districts during some hour of their quarterly meeting services. And the result of the vote shall be attested by the presiding elder, pastor and the secretary of the stewards' or trustee board; and the presiding elder shall forward the same to the Bishop of the district, who, shall in turn, transmit the same to the secretary of his Episcopal board of council.

7th. Whenever the consent of the ministry, and membership of the aforesaid connections, has been declared as aforementioned, the senior Bishops of both bodies shall call a joint meeting of the Bishops of the respective churches; which joint board or council of Bishops, shall provide and arrange for a meeting of a united general Conference of the African and Zion Methodist Episcopal Church.

All of which, we, in the bonds of Christian union, love and affection, and with an eye single to the glory of God; most respectfully and fraternally have the honor to submit for your considerate judgment and prayerful disposal. In the name of the Father the Son, and of the Holy Spirit, whose blessings we your servants invoke. AMEN and AMEN.

DONE IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY, 29TH, 1892.

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THAT the earth's motion has an appreciable effect upon artillery fire, deflecting the projectile from a straight course, may be news to many, and as such would probably seem a novel notion. It has, and the exact nature and extent of the effect is an important point of study with artillery experts. An English army expert told of the results of many interesting experiments along this line in a paper read before the Royal Artillery Institution the other day. Firing from north to south there is a divergence of projectiles to the left due to the earth's rotation, and firing due north the divergence is to the right. The extent of the "pull" varies at different points on the earth's surface, and with projectiles fired at different speeds and elevations. In England a deflection of five inches is found to occur with the projectile of a 12-pounder in a 4,000 yard range.

In 1874 all London houses were compelled for the first time to be connected with sewers.

Missionary Appeal.

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 17, 1892.

To the Bishops, Elders, Deacons, Preachers, Officers and Members of the A. M. E. Church and Officers and Members of the Sunday Schools—GREETING:

We, the members of the Missionary Board, seeing the necessity of great effort in behalf of this department of the church, appeal to you to make next Easter Day the day of a great missionary offering.

The general conference has manned the board with efficient officers, who are filled with zeal and enthusiasm that will, if they are supported, succeed beyond any question. The passing of the Rt. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL.D., over this department as its president was a wise and judicious act, for there is none better fitted for the work. His ability as an organizer, his love of race and zeal for the redemption of Africa, make him peculiarly fitted for president of this department. The signs of which are being manifested in all the work visited by him, as with magic touch the work in Africa has sprung into gigantic proportions, and four years hence will find this field ripe for the harvest, and in many respects self-supporting, if financial aid is forthcoming. The Bishop has fully consecrated himself to this field of labor.

The election of Dr. W. B. Derrick as Missionary Secretary was an approval of his three years' official career—and also an emphatic endorsement of his ability to fill this important station in the great A. M. E. church. Dr. William B. Derrick has given dignity and character to this department that places it by the side of other great churches who have their departments in the City of New York. His business management of affairs commends itself to the entire church. We appeal to you to put forth all the powers in the church to raise at least $15,000 Easter Day, for we have carefully and thoroughly gone over the field and find, to successfully prosecute the work, fifteen thousand is needed. This money will yield the largest per centum of any money expended by the church. We recommend the use of missionary boxes in all our churches and that these boxes be labelled "The Self-denial Missionary Fund for Foreign Mission."

This will call upon our members to make a sacrifice that they would not otherwise make, and at the same time add hundreds of dollars to the missionary fund. Believing you see, as we do, the necessity for this effort, we pray you in God's name to begin now and organize plans that will result in raising every dollar asked for in this address. Our church has not fallen behind in any effort to advance the cause of missions, therefore we feel assured you will be in the front ranks in the day of harvest. Do not fail to forward immediately after Easter all the money raised on that day to Dr. William B. Derrick, 61 Bible House, New York City, the only authorized custodian of the fund for the Missionary Department of the A. M. E. church.

We sincerely regret the neglect of the publisher to put the last quadrennial report of this department on the minutes of the late general conference, as only in this way can the connection be correctly informed of the operations of the department of missions. To redress this wrong and to give valuable information, we append the following from the pages of the secretary's report as submitted to the general conference and passed upon by the appropriate committee, and approved, to wit:

QUADRENNIAL REPORT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM EACH EPISCOPAL DISTRICT FROM JUNE, 1888-1892.

First Episcopal District, Bishop H. M. Turner, D. D.	$1,441 00
Second Episcopal District, Bishop J. F. Campbell, D. D.	593 00
Third Episcopal District, Bishop D. A. Payne, D. D., to Rev. J. R. Frederick for African mission work	2,175 62
Fourth Episcopal District, Bishop J. A. M. Brown, D. D.	826 00
Fifth Episcopal District, Bishop T. M. D. Ward, D. D.	1,173 00
Sixth Episcopal District, Bishop J. W. Gains, D. D.	805 45
Seventh Episcopal District, B. W. Arnett, D. D.	953 09
Eighth Episcopal District, Bishop R. R. Disney, D. D.	1,092 50
Ninth Episcopal District, Bishop A. W. Grant, D. D.	806 33
Tenth Episcopal District, Bishop A. W. Wayman, D. D.	464 26
Eleventh Episcopal District, Bishop B. T. Tanner, D. D.	353 00

The above amount credited to the respective Episcopal districts is 40 per cent. of the amount gathered with but one exception—the Third Episcopal district—which paid over all of its Easter day collection, which was sent to Africa to pay Rev. J. R. Frederick by Bishop D. A. Payne, D. D.

CASH PAID FOREIGN MISSIONS.

By Haytian works	$ 2,426 10
By Santa Domingo	620 00
By African work, Freetown	234 00
By Liberia work	762 93
By Ontario Conference	280 0
By Bermuda Conference	492 00
By Nova Scotia Conference	60 00
By St. Thomas Conference	633 80
By Indian Territory Conference	795 00
By Demarara	20 00
By Bishop Payne to Rev. J. R. Frederick, for Africa	2,176 00
Total	$ 8,498 90
Domestic missions	1,800 00
	$10,298 90

THE MISSIONARY SECRETARY—RECAPITULATION—AMOUNTS RAISED.

Annual conferences	$22,800 00
Domestic mission work	1,800 00
Ocean Grove celebration	674 00
Third Episcopal District	2,176 62
Total	$27,450 62

Of $27,450.62 raised, $10,985.62 has passed through the department.

Expended for home work ... $14,291 00
Expended for African work in Freetown ... 2,174 62 Special
Total ... $16,465 62

We beseech you, brethren, both on behalf of home and foreign work, to exercise unusual diligence in the missionary collection this year. The calls are both numerous and pressing.

POINTS TO BE CARED FOR.

Two annual conferences in Africa, Hayti, St. Domingo, St. Thomas, Barbadoes and Demarara, besides other mission points in the 12th Episcopal district.

Praying the blessing of the triune God upon our entire connection, yours for the race and the church,

H. M. TURNER, Pesident,
E. H. BOLDEN,
W. H. BROWN,
HORACE TALBERT,
J. H. HENDERSON,
R. KNIGHT,
P. A. HERBERT,
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W. H. BUTLER, tf

Trade journals are noting the fact that the price of wool is the lowest in its history.

SALT RHEUM FIVE YEARS



In the form of Arimoing sore on my ankle, four physicians failed to cure. I then commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and using Hood's Olive Ointment, and at the end of two years I was completely cured, and have had no trouble with it since." SIMEON STAPLES, East Taunton, Mass.

Remember,

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA CURES.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills, Jaundice, biliousness, sick headache and constipation. 25 cents.

Growth During the Night.

It is a curious fact that night is the time which nature utilises for growth. Plants grow much more in the night than in the daytime, as can be proved any time by measurement. Measure a vine at night, then measure it again in the morning and the next night, and it will be found that the night growth is two or three times that accomplished during the day. During the day the plant is very busy gathering nourishment from various sources, and during the night this raw material is assimilated into the plant life.

The same fact is true of the animal creation. Children grow more rapidly during the night. In the daytime, while the child is awake and active, the system is kept busy disposing of the wastes consequent on this activity, but during sleep the system is free to extend its operations beyond the mere replacing of wornout particles; hence the rapid growth.

This is why so many invalids need so much rest and sleep. The system has been taxed for years beyond its ability to repair the tissues, and hence the organism has become worn and disabled from the accumulation of waste products, and disease has resulted.—*Good Health.*

Sensible at Last.

Aunt Wayback—"What kind of a thing do you call that you're wearing?"

City Niece—"That's my Eton jacket, Aunty."

Aunt Wayback—"Well, I must say that's sort of sensible. The front folds back so you won't drop the vittels on it."—*New York Weekly.*

A Last Resort.

Patron—"Do you intend to teach your boy a trade?"

Artisan—No, he's too infernal lazy and good-for-nothing to make a living at any trade I ever heard of. Guess I'll let him adopt some profession."

A Trick Worth Trying.

The Chinese laundry has a little trick worth trying. When heating his iron just right and it heats it scorching hot; [illegible] it into cold water for a moment, cools the surface enough to allow him to make several effective passes the best meantime gradually retaining to the surface. If necessary he repeats this two or three times till his iron is of the right temperature to perform its vocation uninterruptedly. This saves the frequent changing of irons of Bridget's method.

Aroused and Regulated

By that purest and best of botanic alteratives, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a dormant liver is aroused to secretive action, and impels the bile into the proper channels. This welcome change is accomplished by a disappearance of the yellow tinge of the skin and eyes; a uneasiness in the right side, constipation, morning nausea, dizziness, furred appearance of the tongue, and sourness of the breath, which accompany liver trouble. Rheumatism, dyspepsia, malaria and kidney complaint are removed by the Bitters.

"Speech is silver," perhaps because silver is down in the mouth just now.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Stomach disorders, use Brown's Iron Bitters—the Best Tonic. It rebuilds the blood and strengthens the muscles. A splendid medicine for weak and debilitated persons.

Suspect and watch the man who never makes a mistake.

Pure and Wholesome Quality

Commends to public approval the California liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste and by acting gently on the kidney, liver and bowels to cleanse the system effectually, it promotes the health and comfort of all who use it, and with millions it is the best and only remedy.

Keep your temper, unless it is a bad one; if so, lose it and forget to advertise it.

For impure or thin Blood, Weakness, Malaria, Neuralgia, Indigestion and Biliousness, take Brown's Iron Bitters—it gives strength, making old persons feel young—and young persons strong; pleasant to take.

A vicious man goes to the devil. An idle man lets the devil come to him.

$100 Reward. $100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

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Sold by Druggists, 75c.

We Cure Rupture.

No matter of how long standing. Write for free treatise, testimonials, etc., to S. A. Hollenworth & Co., Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y. Price $1; by mail, $1.10.

Beecham's Pills with a drink of water mornings. Beecham's—no others. 25cts. a box.

The New Bread

As endorsed and recommended by the New-York Health Authorities.

Royal Unfermented Bread is peptic, palatable, most healthful, and may be eaten warm and fresh without discomfort even by those of delicate digestion, which is not true of bread made in any other way.

To make One Loaf of Royal Unfermented Bread:

1 quart flour, 1 teaspoonful salt, half a teaspoonful sugar, 2 heaping teaspoonfuls Royal Baking Powder,* cold boiled potato about the size of large hen's egg, and water.

Sift together thoroughly flour, salt, sugar, and baking powder; rub in the potato; add sufficient water to mix smoothly and rapidly into a stiff batter, about as soft as for pound-cake; about a pint of water to a quart of flour will be required—more or less, according to the brand and quality of the flour used. Do not make a stiff dough, like yeast bread. Pour the batter into a greased pan, 4½ by 8 inches, and 4 inches deep, filling about half full. The loaf will rise to fill the pan when baked. Bake in very hot oven 45 minutes, placing paper over first 15 minutes' baking, to prevent crusting too soon on top. Bake immediately after mixing. Do not mix with milk.

** Perfect success can be had only with the Royal Baking Powder, because it is the only powder in which the ingredients are prepared so as to give that continuous action necessary to raise the larger bread loaf.*

* * *

The best baking powder made is, as shown by analysis, the "Royal." Its leavening strength has been found superior to other baking powders, and, as far as I know, it is the only powder which will raise large bread perfectly.

Cyrus Edson, M. D.
Com'r of Health, New-York City.

Breadmakers using this receipt who will write the result of their experience will receive, free, the most practical cook book published, containing 1000 receipts for all kinds of cooking. Address

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